The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Latest News from Pittsburgh Landing.

A Forward Movement by Gen. Sherman's Division.

A Sharp Skirmish and Defeat of the Enemy.

Another Successful Skirmish Near Savanna.

Reinforcements for Beauregard at Corinth.

The Rebels Pushing Forward their Fortifications.

Destruction of the Bridges at Decatur and Florence by Gen. Mitchel.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says that Gen. SHERMAN moved his division on Wednesday two miles further into the interior, and after a sharp skirmish, in which the enemy were defeated, with a loss of fifty or sixty killed, and as many wounded, he succeeded in maintaining his position.

Recent intelligence from Corinth confirms previous reports concerning the magnitude of the enemy's force.

Reinforcements for BEAUREGARD were arriving at an unexampled rate. He has now a hundred thousand men, and is fortifying Corinth, building intrenchments, and constructing an abattis. The rebels entertain no doubt of success, next time.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, dated Cairo, the 16th inst., says:

"A gentleman just arrived from Pittsburgh reports that all the wounded have been taken away from that point.

A skirmish took place between a detachment of our cavalry and the rebel picket guard, which was posted uncomfortably near and very strong. The rebels were driven back, having five killed and sixty-five wounded."

Refugees report that *the rebels are fortifying at Lick Creek, half way to Corinth, and strengthening their works at Corinth.*

Some of the refugees state that transports were arriving at Corinth with fresh troops for the rebels, while others say *they were sending off their stores preparatory to evacuating the place.*

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MITCHEL.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Times*, says that Gen. MITCHEL is now at Juba, Miss., having burned the bridges across the Tennessee River, at Decatur and Florence.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, says:

"When Gen. MITCHEL reached Decatur, Ala., in his late bridge expedition, he took possession of the telegraph office, and cut the wires, leaving Decatur and Corinth only in communication.

BEAUREGARD sent a message to JEFF. DAVIS, demanding reinforcements for Corinth, declaring otherwise he could not hold the position. Gen. MITCHEL promised the reinforcements.

Important movements have taken place, the particulars of which we are not allowed to publish at present.

At the latest dates, the two armies at Pittsburgh were nearing each other slowly.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 19.

The steamer *Imperial* arrived here last night, bringing 440 sick and wounded, 107 being prisoners, from Pittsburgh. This is the last of the wounded there.

The steamer *Evansville* also arrived, with 361 rebel prisoners from Island No. 10.

The *Evansville*, we are informed, takes her departure this morning, with the captives, for Prairie du Chien.

FIRED INTO BY THE REBELS.

CAIRO, Friday, April 18.

The steamers *Minnehaha* and *Patten* were fired into by the rebels yesterday, while ascending the Tennessee River with troops. Upon the former one man was killed, and one severely wounded. Those on the *Patten* were uninjured.

The troops on the *Minnehaha* landed, and burned a row of wooden buildings on the bluffs, near which the firing originated.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

After the Contest—Appearance of the Battle-Field—Story of One Engaged.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BATTLE-FIELD, PITTSBURGH LANDING,
Sunday, April 13, 1862.

I arrived here this morning, and find that so far as fighting is concerned, all is and has been quiet on the Tennessee since Monday last, but in no other respect can this remark be made truthfully, for confusion confounded or confounded confusion—whichever expression is strongest—I think never reigned more supreme since the time of Babel, that we read of. And to make matters intensely interesting, the mud was not less than five inches deep anywhere, and in many places as deep as a pole. To me, unaccustomed to the camp of a large army, there seemed to be no end to the number of soldiers on foot and on horseback, and horses in droves, interminable lines of wagons, with four horses or six mules, which had very hard work to get down the bluff to the river, and a hundred times harder to get up again—ten hundred making a heavy load.

It was not an uncommon thing to see a wagon turned over, and four or five mules floundering in the mud like so many alligators. Quite a number of dead bodies were still laying around on the field, but I think they were nearly all, if not quite, buried to-day, on the bluff overlooking the river. Whenever the name of the person was known, it was marked on a board at the head of his grave; but a majority of them were without even this slight memento.

I waded out to the battle-field, or a portion of it, and found many evidences of the desperate and terrible conflict. Trees shattered, limbs torn off, and in several instances trees fifteen inches in diameter cut off, showed the nature of the struggle. Ambulances and litters were constantly conveying the wounded to the boats, and now hundreds of them are speeding their way to commodious hospitals, or to the place that the sick man holds most dear—"Home, sweet home."

I was so much interested in the account of the part taken in this battle by Lieut. GEORGE S. DOANE, of Company C, Eleventh Illinois, that I have written it out as nearly in his own words as I recollect. It has one merit at least, being entirely reliable in every particular, telling nothing but what he himself saw.

The first intimation we had of the rebels' attack, was by a very heavy salute of grape and canister in our camps. At early dawn, Sunday morning, (April 6,) I had just relieved Lieut. TOWN, Company D, Eleventh Illinois, who had been on picket duty Saturday night, when to my astonishment a shell came whizzing near by. I had not any idea, then, that it came from the enemy's gun; but still they came thicker and faster. In a few minutes, our Quartermaster rode out to where I was, and informed me that we were attacked, and that Col. RANSOM's orders were for me to bring in my guard and join the regiment. The guard was up sharp, and in double quick made for the regiment, which I found forming in line of battle. The guard took their place in line with myself immediately. In ten minutes we were engaged in a fierce and bloody conflict.

The enemy came up in as fine a line as I ever saw, presenting a solid front of six deep, with three flags flying—the Pelican, Crescent, and Lone Star. This, however, did not seem to intimidate our brave boys; they stood ready until the command was received to fire, when it was given with a will, cheering loudly for the Star-Spangled Banner that was waving defiance to their cursed rattlesnake devices.

Our brigade consisted of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-eighth and Forty-fifth Illinois regiments, commanded by Col. C. C. MARSH. In the formation of the line the Eleventh was posted on the right. On our right was an Ohio regiment, of which I cannot say much. They fought then, I should think, thirty minutes, when it was discovered that the enemy were flanking on our right, bringing in regiment after regiment of fresh men. We were then ordered to fall back so that the line in rear of us might come into action. We did so, but only to form another new line and renew the struggle.

In the first engagement, our regiment, or rather our handful of men, numbering only 210 men, lost 16 killed and wounded. Our next engagement was on the left. Orders came for us to move there briskly, as they were breaking through our lines, fighting like demons urged on by whisky and BEAUREGARD. Our brigade formed their line in time to hold them in check, until reinforced by fresh troops. At this time, the struggle looked doubtful, as to who would win the day, and the fight became general from the right wing to the left, a distance of at least five miles. And still they came, one hundred thousand against thirty-five thousand—nearly four to one—driving us, inch by inch, toward the river, where the rebel General said he would be that night or in h—l. We stoutly contested their right, however, to go to the river, but heartily wished them in the other place, for evidence of which their dead bodies lying strewn around plainly told.

About this time we were informed that our brave and gallant General, W. H. L. WALLACE, was killed, and left on the field where his division was fighting. The Eleventh grew more desperate.

About this time the commander of our regiment, Col. RANSOM, was wounded severely, but not fatally, being struck in the head by a bullet, but still kept the field, while our noble and brave boys were falling thick around us. It was truly a heartrending sight.

We were now ordered back by Gen. GRANT, saying, "Illinois Eleventh, you have done your duty." At this time things looked very checkered. They were fast driving us toward the river, shouting "Bull Run" vociferously. But there was no Bull Run about it. All they gained they bought dearly, at the cost of many lives.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., we were nearing the river so closely that I thought it was all day with us. The line was now formed for a last desperate struggle. The General rode through the lines and said, "Boys, hold that position one hour and BUELL will be here." It was an awful crisis, but we not only held the rebels in check, but drove them back a quarter of a mile. At 8 o'clock a fresh line of BUELL's men was formed in our rear. The rebels fell back still further, occupying our tents that night, plundering the trunks of the officers. My own uniform, sash, pictures, books, letters, in fact everything was taken.

Without dinner, supper or blankets, we lay on our arms all night, with a heavy rain drenching us to the skin. We had ample opportunity to realize the hardships of a soldier's life. The poetry was nearly washed out that night; but we were sustained by the fact that we were fighting in a good cause, and had done our duty.

About 6 o'clock on Monday morning Gen. BUELL, with two divisions, opened the game, and drove the surprised rebels before him. They thought they would have a defeated foe to contend with, expecting, as I learn from the prisoners, that we were evacuating Sunday night, hearing the steamers running across the river landing fresh men. I must give them credit for fighting obstinately. Two days' fighting told the tale. We had whipped a foe greatly our superior in numbers, upon ground of their own choosing, and led by the best military talent they had. It was probably the hardest battle ever fought on this continent. How any of us escaped is a mystery to me, for the bullets fell as thick and fast as rain-drops. When drawn up in line Monday morning, the Eleventh Illinois had six officers and seventy-nine enlisted men, the balance being either killed or wounded. Take it all together, it was a tough old time. I must not omit to mention our gallant Major, NEVIUS, who did his part nobly, and was slightly wounded.

ACCOUNTS FROM WESTERN JOURNALS.

GEN. BUELL'S CONGRATULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FIELD OF SHILOH, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The General congratulates the army under his command on the imperishable honor won yesterday by a portion of it on the battle-field of Shiloh, near Pittsburgh Landing. The alacrity and zeal with which they pressed forward by forced marches to the succor of their comrades of a sister army imperilled by the attack of an overwhelming force, the gallantry with which they assaulted the enemy, and the persevering courage with which they maintained an incessant conflict against superior numbers from 6 o'clock in the morning until evening, when the enemy was driven from the field, are incidents which point to a great service nobly performed.

The General reminds his troops again that such results are not attained by individual prowess alone; that subordination and careful training are essential to the efficiency of every army; and that the success which has given them a brilliant page in history, is greatly due to the readiness with which they have seconded the labors of their division, brigade and regimental commanders, who first disciplined them in camp, and then led them judiciously and gallantly in battle.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

GEN. BUELL'S ADVANCE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, April 11, 1862.

Our defeat up to the time of the arrival of Gen. AMMON's Brigade, on Sunday evening, was nearly complete.

The Confederates had taken all our tents, all the baggage and clothes belonging to officers and men, save what they had on; also eight hundred or a thousand prisoners, and several of our batteries.

Gen. NELSON and Gen. AMMON were both of the opinion, for several days before the fight, that Gen. GRANT's forces would be attacked. If he were not, it would be a great blunder on the part of the Confederates, and they would make no stand against our combined force. With these convictions, Gen. AMMON's Brigade, having the advance, pressed forward through all obstacles. On Saturday, at eleven o'clock, we arrived at Savanna, ten miles from where the battle came off. Soon after we arrived, Gen. GRANT, who was then at Savanna, in company with Gen. NELSON, called to see Gen. AMMON. Gens. NELSON and AMMON assured Gen. GRANT that their men were ready to march at any moment. One of Gen. AMMON's Staff remarked to Gen. GRANT that they had some good men—some that had been tried, to which he replied, "I have more men than I had at Fort Donelson," and he could hold his own, &c., &c. Thus ended the interview. No boats were furnished us for transportation, and no order given allowing us to go on. What was the object of BUELL's army in marching the last hundred miles, if not to be in striking distance of the advance of Gen. GRANT's forces?

* * * Early on Sunday morning we heard the firing; all was excitement and bustle. Our tents were struck, and every man ready to move at a minute's notice. We could distinctly hear the volleys of musketry between the thundering and almost constant discharge of artillery.

At 11 o'clock, Gen. NELSON determined at 1 o'clock to march, orders or no orders. In the meantime Gen. BUELL and Staff reached our advance. Precisely at 1 o'clock our column was put in motion, and all seemed eager for a conflict. When within 2½ miles of the river, opposite the battle-field, one of Gen. GRANT's aids passed me. (Gen. NELSON having gone to the river.) I inquired if the stallion he was riding was not Gen. GRANT's horse. He said it was. "What news from the fight, Sir?" I inquired. "You must come up in double quick, or the battle is lost." Gen. AMMON had scarcely time to give the order for "double quick," until his entire Brigade (after marching eight miles, four of which were through a heavy swamp) were on a brisk run.

Steamers were ready to convey us over. Soon were all aboard. Immediately on the bluff, and close to the river, we could see the volumes of smoke ascending from the thundering artillery and musketry. On the front bank were thousands of panic-stricken men, making their way to the river, and attempting to board the boats, which was only prevented by drawn bayonets. The rush was so great on board the *Hannibal*, she being heavily loaded with stores, that she had to cut loose and back out, to keep from being sunk. As soon as the boat struck, Gen. NELSON rode off. The crowd was so thick with Bull Run specimens, that he urged them to rally, and follow his men. This being in vain, and being told by one of the crowd that the battle was lost, he told the "d—d cowardly rascal to get out of the way, and give room for men to win back the battle."

Under these discouraging circumstances, (and I doubt if in this whole war there has been a severer test of courage,) Gen. AMMON's Brigade formed their line. When the order to take position was given, Gen. AMMON rode up and down the line, and taking his cap off, said to them: "Remember you compose the Twentieth Brigade, my men." The effect was magical. The entire brigade marched boldly up in beautiful order, and poured in such a terrible and uninterrupted fire for half an hour that the ranks of the rebels gave way. Just at this time dark came on.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tuesday, April 15.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON's body, which was not found till Monday evening, was first recognized by Brig.-Gen. NELSON, who had known him when the one was an honored officer in the old army, and the other was a Lieutenant of the navy. Prisoners had been telling of his death, and describing him as dressed in a velvet suit, and when such a corpse was found, inquiries were naturally made as to who knew JOHNSTON. Gen. NELSON was sent for. He at once declared it to be indeed the dead Commander-in-Chief, and had the body removed to his own tent. Gen. ROUSSEAU was subsequently sent for, and he too recognized the features. Capt. CHANDLER of the regular army did the same; and strangely enough there was a wagon-master there who had been one of JOHNSTON's teamsters in the famous Utah expedition, who likewise remembered the appearance of the Chief he had followed on that disastrous march to the Rocky Mountains.

As a party of our officers were riding over the field on Tuesday, they found a person of more than ordinary intelligence among the wounded. He was dressed in plain citizen's clothes, but there seemed no reason to doubt that he had been actively engaged in the battle, and that in all probability he was an officer of some rank. The officers were called up to see if he could be identified. Singling out Gen. A. McD. McCOOK from the party, the wounded man asked that he might be permitted to see him alone. The rest retired, and a conversation, lasting for some little time, followed between the two. After the interview, Gen. McCOOK explained that the wounded man was GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, "Provisional Governor of Kentucky," who had set in motion at Russellville the bogus machinery by which Kentucky was annexed to the Southern Confederacy, and serving as Aid, I believe, on the General Staff. He had made some personal requests. The "Governor" was severely wounded in two places. He received every surgical attention, but the next day he died.

If, in the main, the generalship of the battle cannot receive unqualified commendation, the gallantry of our Generals certainly can. Nobody, I suppose, has doubted Gen. GRANT's courage since Belmont. At Pittsburgh Landing the proper discharge of the duties of Major-General Commanding did not call him so continually into the heat of the action, but he nevertheless displayed his usual recklessness of personal danger. At one time a bullet struck his sword scabbard. Gen. BUELL's praise was in all mouths. He was perfectly cool, and wherever his duty called him along the lines he went.

Gen. SHERMAN did everything possible to rally his surprised regiments, and was compelled, in doing so, to be constantly passing through the enemy's line of fire. That he escaped with two slight wounds seems almost unaccountable.

Gen. A. McDOWELL McCOOK's personal conduct on the field was all that his most earnest friends could desire. I have written nothing but the truth about Gen. McCOOK heretofore; I shall certainly write nothing but the truth about him now, when his conduct comes to deserve the highest commendation instead of censure.

Nobody needs be told how LEW. WALLACE behaved. He has been tested too often for the country not to know what to expect of him now.

Gens. ROUSSEAU and TOM. CRITTENDEN have made themselves the idols of their commands. NELSON, too, is eulogized by his troops for his reckless daring.

McCLERNAND, HURLBURT and W. H. L. WALLACE were in the terrible exposure of the first day. The latter fell mortally wounded, after having inspired his men to a brilliant resistance by his unshrinking coolness. The others were in almost equal danger, for still another day, but wonderfully came through unhurt.

Certainly, if personal courage among the Generals could have averted them, the disasters of Sunday would never have befallen us. But there are higher qualifications for important commands in the army than courage alone.

The definition of chivalry, as understood and practiced among our Southern brethren, will have, I fear, to be modified. Take, for illustration, this contrast. A rebel officer among our prisoners states that a general order was issued to their troops, instructing them particularly to pick off our officers. *Meantime the rebel officers dressed, almost to a man, in the coats or overcoats of privates*, and thus prudently avoided danger, *while our unchivalrous Northern officers mostly wore their insignia of rank, as usual.* I do not say that the rebel course did not indicate commendable prudence, and that our officers did not display more valor than wisdom by making themselves targets for sharpshooters; but it is well enough the high-strung Southrons should be taught that the tables have turned when *they* put on old clothes to save their precious lives, and Northern Lincolnites play the chivalric *rôle* of going into battle and dying "with their robes of office all upon them."

It was curious to find the origin of the *elon* and dash with which the rebels came dashing against our lines, on the bodies of their dead, in the shape of a canteen filled with whisky, or with the more maddening compound of whisky and gunpowder. On our side there were no such stimulants to courage—if for no better reason, at least for the very satisfactory one that they couldn't get it.

It was curious to notice, too, the different styles of fighting, so characteristic of their respective sections, adopted by Northern and Southern soldiers. On Monday our advance was slow, steady and sure. The rebels, on the other hand, came dashing against our advancing lines, hurling themselves into the contest with a wonderful fury, and on the first repulse, flying off to try it somewhere else. Northern coolness against Southern fire, Northern slowness against Southern dash, were fairly pitted that day; and the Frenchy, enthusiastic, unstable Southerners went down.

More important, as deciding the relative value of soldiers in the field coming from the North, as compared with those from the South, is the question of the rebel numbers engaged. Our own numbers are definitely known, and have been given before; but we have had only estimates of the rebel forces. Basing my figures on the best information I could gather from prisoners, I placed the rebels at sixty to seventy thousand, on Sunday, with at least ten thousand reinforcements for Monday's action. This gave them at least twenty thousand more than us on Sunday, and from four to fourteen thousand more on Monday, counting our Sunday's loss of prisoners at only two thousand.

But, if instead of twenty thousand, we should find them *fifty* thousand stronger than our army on Sunday, at least *thirty* thousand stronger on Monday, their repulse becomes a fact so damningly disgraceful as to end, let us hope forever, the gasconade of Southern prowess. On this point I have two facts, from which the reader can draw his own inferences. A Lieut.-Colonel, who was taken prisoner, and whose conversation proved him a very intelligent man, stated that they had marched out of Corinth 90,000 strong. A captured Quartermaster, taken on another part of the field, and confined at a different place from the Lieutenant-Colonel, volunteered the statement that he knew 90,000 rations had been issued the morning they left Corinth. The facts indicate that there must have been a somewhat general belief among themselves that that was their number.

The Sumter Prisoners on Parole.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 19.

Messrs. TUNSTALL and MYERS, whose arrival here under arrest, was announced last night, were not taken to Fort Warren, but remain in the city on parole until their cases are decided at Washington.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

Occupation of Fredericksburgh by a Portion of Gen. McDowell's Army.

A Forced March Across the Country from Warrenton Junction.

Skirmishing with a Rebel Force on the Way.

Gallant Charges by Our Cavalry.

The Enemy Driven Across the Rappahannock.

Destruction of the Bridge by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19.

A portion of Gen. McDowell's army the day before yesterday marched from the vicinity of Warrenton Junction upon Fredericksburgh. The distance was nineteen or twenty miles, which it accomplished by 7 A. M. yesterday. Its progress was disputed by a rebel force of one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, which attempted to make two distinct stands. They were, however, driven across the Rappahannock, after inflicting upon us a loss of five killed and sixteen wounded, all cavalry, including Lieut. DECKER, of the Harris Cavalry, killed.

Col. FITZPATRICK was wounded, and a valuable scout, named BRITTON, badly wounded.

Col. BAYARD's horse was badly wounded under him.

Immediately after making their escape across the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburgh, the rebels applied the torch to it, and thus delayed temporarily our progress into the town. By this time, however, that obstacle is overcome.

It is not known what was the loss of the rebels in the above-mentioned skirmishing.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated: "On the road between Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek, April 18," was received to-day, as follows:

"We occupied the suburbs of Fredericksburgh, on the left bank of the Rappahannock, at 7 o'clock. The troops, under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. AUGAR, left Collett's Station yesterday, and made a forced march across the country of twenty-six miles, the advance being under Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, of the Second New-York. The Ira Harris Cavalry drove in the enemy's outposts, and charged and captured one of his camps. Lieut. DECKER, of the Second New-York Cavalry, was killed by the enemy in the charge.

The troops pushed on the next day, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The advance, under Col. BAYARD, the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, was attacked by a body of infantry and cavalry, and had a hot skirmish, in which we lost five men and 15 horses killed, and had 16 men wounded. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded in the charge made on them by Col. BAYARD, the number not reported. The Colonel had his horse shot four times.

The command then drove the enemy's forces, which fell back without further resistance, and which consisted of a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, across the Rappahannock, but were unable to save the bridges, which were prepared for burning by having tar, shavings and light wood in the crib works, and which were fired as soon as the enemy crossed.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.

The Enemy Driven from Sparta, Rockingham County.

A Skirmish Between Sparta and Staunton.

SPARTA, ROCKINGHAM CO., Va., Friday, April 18.

Gen. BANKS' advance column arrived here this noon, driving the enemy from the hill with artillery and cavalry charges. 6,000 of JACKSON's troops passed through the town last evening, and encamped a short distance beyond. Last night it was currently reported that JACKSON was to be largely reinforced.

Between here and Stanton a body of our cavalry came upon two squadrons of ASHBY's Cavalry, drawn up in line of battle. The latter suddenly broke ranks, and his artillery opened upon our advance. Our cavalry, in line of battle, awaited for artillery, which arrived and scattered the rebels.

Last night ASHBY encamped near New-Market. During the night, Gen. BANKS occupied the town in force. At 7 o'clock in the morning, ASHBY being threatened by our artillery, set fire to his camp and retreated in great haste, leaving thirty butchered beeves on the ground, doing what he never did before—burning every small as well as large turnpike bridge south of New-Market.

REPORT FROM GEN. BANKS.

NEW-MARKET, Saturday, April 19.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our advance guard occupied, this morning, the village of Sparta, eight miles in front of New-Market. For the first time in their retreat, the rebels burned the small bridges on the road, obstructing, by the smallest possible means, the pursuit of our troops. Some dozen or more bridges were thus destroyed, but immediately reconstructed.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

A COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. THOMPSON.

The following is the General Order alluded to a few days since, relative to Capt. THOMPSON, a very gallant young officer:

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
WOODSTOCK, Va., April 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.—The General commanding the Division directs that the special thanks of himself and command be tendered to Capt. AMBROSE THOMPSON, Division Quartermaster, for the energy, industry, and efficiency with which he has conducted the affairs of his Department previous to, and during the battle of Winchester, and in his untiring and successful efforts since, to employ every means which judgment and activity could devise to furnish this division with everything required to render it efficient in the field. This order will be published to the command as an assurance of our appreciation of his ability, and a copy of the same will be furnished Capt. AMBROSE THOMPSON.

By command of Brig.-Gen. SHIELDS.

H. G. ARMSTRONG, Major Fifth Ohio Volunteers and Acting Ass't-Adjt.-Gen.

AFFAIRS AT MARTINSBURGH.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, April 16.

It will be gratifying to those interested in the welfare of the Department of the Shenandoah to learn that the proposition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to rebuild the line of the Winchester and Potomac road has been accepted by the Secretary of War. In the meantime the supplies for the army under Gen. BANKS will be forwarded to Martinsburgh, nineteen miles north of Harper's Ferry, and thence transported over the Stone road to Woodstock, *via* Winchester and Strasburgh. The delay in the forward movement of the army in the Shenandoah Valley is said to be attributable to the necessary delay in transporting supplies over the dilapidated road between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, more than to any other cause.

The designers and engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad inform your correspondent that during the present month they will commence the erection of a superb iron bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The structure is to be of a highly ornamental as well as of a permanent pattern, costing, it is stated, about $250,000. The piers of the present structure are to be raised five feet, far above any danger from further freshets.

Mr. QUINCY, constructive engineer of the Company, will superintend the erection of the bridge, which has been designed and nearly completed by Mr. BALLMAN, the well known bridge architect and builder of Baltimore.

A little episode in the history of the rebellion transpired here yesterday, which was the date fixed by the Confederates for convening the Court of Berkley County. At the appointed hour the Sheriff under the rebel *régime* entered the Court-house, and was about to ring the bell, summoning the late Confederate Judge, JOHN B. NADENBUSH, to his seat, when THOMAS NOAKES, a well-known loyal citizen, seized the Sheriff by the arm, and emphatically notified him that "no rebel Court should hereafter convene in Berkley County without passing over his dead body." The Sheriff desisted and the rebel Court did not convene.

Subsequently by permission and under the direction of Maj. P. M. WALKER, of the Tenth Maine Volunteers, and Provost Marshal of the town, three Union Magistrates were selected by the loyal citizens and held the Court. Some official business was transacted, Court and County officers appointed, and the Court adjourned until the next term without ordering any election, but awaiting the action of the Constitutional State authorities in the premises.

The town begins to assume the appearance of new enterprise. The railroad dépôt is crowded with heavy trains of merchandise and hundreds of hands are employed in erecting new structures and repairing the damage done by the ruthless rebel soldiers.

The town is filled with refugees and deserters from the rebel ranks, the latter of whom are not very kindly received by the former, and frequent collisions ensue, requiring the interference of the Provost-Marshal.

Among the recent arrivals is Miss BELL BOYD, who figured some months ago at Manassas Junction in supplying the rebel troops with whisky, and was the heroine of a fatal conflict between two military companies who were rivals for her stimulating donations and sweet smiles.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Troubled About the Visit of the French Minister—Tobacco at the Bottom of it—Rebel Loss at Yorktown—Fire in Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 18,
via BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 19.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday, speaking of the arrival of M. MERCIER, the French Minister to Washington, at Richmond, speculates in relation to the objects of his visit, and says it is an event fraught with grave signification.

The most probable solution, it says, is that a French monopoly of tobacco underlies the whole mystery. We believe, we declare the popular determination, when we affirm that the Confederate States will not tolerate any diplomacy which places them beyond the pale of public law, and attempts in their waters their very nationality. Let us be true to our honor and we shall, at least, win the acknowledgment of posterity that we deserve to be free.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of to-day, mentions that in the skirmish last night Col. McKINNEY, of a North Carolina regiment, and 25 men were killed, and 75 wounded.

There was a very extensive fire in Norfolk last night, and it has continued to burn all day to-day. Several building were destroyed.

OUR LAND FORCES AND THE MERRIMAC.

AN EXPLANATORY NOTE FROM GEN. CASEY.

HEADQUARTERS CASEY'S DIVISION,
NEAR NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., April 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 12th inst. contained a telegram from Maj.-Gen. J. E. WOOL, to the Secretary of War, in which it says: "The vessels were captured opposite Brig.-Gen. CASEY's Division, with small guns of three-inch calibre, and some 200 feet from shore." I suppose that the General intended to say that I had guns of three-inch calibre, and that they were about 200 feet from shore. This is an error, and a gross one. My camp was about six miles from the place of capture, which was near the mouth of Hampton Creek, and between one and two miles from the water, and between it and the shore lies a swamp and thick growth of pine. I did not know that the *Merrimac* was out until informed of it by a message from Gen. WOOL and some time after the capture had been made. I had been shown, during the day, a telegram which had been sent by Gen. WOOL to Gen. MANSFIELD, commanding at Newport's News, in which it was said that my division was near the place at the time of the capture. I immediately wrote Gen. WOOL, informing him of his mistake, and I received a letter from him, acknowledging that he had been mistaken, which assertion he afterwards made personally to a member of my staff. I did not suppose that Gen. WOOL would have made so grave an implication to the Secretary of War, and, by means of the Associated Press, propagated it to the four winds of heaven, without, in the first place, assuring himself of its truth. Had I found in your print of the day following that Gen. WOOL had been as prompt in refuting as he had been in spreading the erroneous statement, I would not have written this.

My division is attached to the army of the Potomac, and I was merely encamped in the Department of Gen. WOOL for the purpose of getting transportation.

I am your obedient servant,
SILAS CASEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

A Rebel Steamer Seen.

The schooner *John Roe*, Capt. MORRIS, from Montevideo, Feb. 26, *viâ* St. Thomas, April 9, with Salt, to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, arrived yesterday morning. She left at Turk's Island the British brig *Helen*, for Boston, in four days; schooner ——, for Boston, in four days; left at Buenos Ayres, bark *Wave Crest*, for New-York, loading. Lat. 16° 25′ S., Lon. 35° 10′ W., spoke bark *J. C. Nichols*, of Searsport, for Montevideo, 35 days out. March 18, at 3 P. M., in Lat. 6° S., Lon. 33° 33′ W., saw breakers not laid down on the chart. March 14, at 5 P. M., off Savannah, passed a steam-propeller, showing English colors, and after hauling them down run up the Confederate flag at the foremast head; was steering in the direction of Bermuda, about N. E. The *John Roe* has had very hard weather all the way from Turk's Island to Cape Hatteras.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Great Consternation in Savannah.

More About the Battle of Shiloh.

The Demonstration Against New-Orleans.

Reports of the Bombardment of Island Ten.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The telegraph has informed you of the surrender of Fort Pulaski, and the consequent state of excitement you can well imagine. The evening of Friday passed in suspense, but no fear was felt that the gallantry of the garrison had caused the silence of the enemy's guns, which had not been heard since 2 P. M. yesterday. I cannot devote much time to the bombardment, as little is known about it here—mere hearsay rumors, from one who left the fort immediately previous to the surrender—without a word from Col. OLMSTEAD, commanding the post, and no information of the conditions of capitulation. There is no question that the fire to which the fort was subjected was intensely severe. The wild report of steel-pointed shot is the merest nonsense, and Parrot guns that pierced a solid wall (well constructed and firm, of near 18 feet in thickness) at one shot, is a Munchausenism too glaring to impose upon any one.

I can give you but a faint idea of the consternation the capture produced. Since the abandonment of the design by the enemy to bring in gunboats from Wall's Cut, the confidence of the citizens became more assured, and the wisest hoped that the fort, which thereupon became the key and safety of Savannah, would be enabled to detain the enemy for an indefinite time. *The blow has been sudden and totally unlooked for, and equally unprovided for.* The enemy will not wait long to attack the batteries about Fort Jackson. *Their heavy ships have entered the river above Pulaski*, as high as Venus Point, only seven miles below, and *are in plain view of the defences of the City of Savannah.* How long they will be able to withstand an attack, let Pulaski be your teacher. *We will be driven from them as surely as we now accept the fact of the loss of Fort Pulaski.*

The city has been in intense excitement, between the bold and rapid advances of the Federals, and the terribly unnerving taps upon the shoulder which the BROWN satellites, under Gen. H. R. JACKSON, without form of law or authority, inflict. *Our citizens (the few who remain) have been arrested on the street, dragged to camp, shown a tent, and informed that there their habitation should be.* And this has been done by a parcel of beardless boys, who have been mustered into the State servie.

Cotton has been removed, such as remained in store here, to the railroad.

Ordnance stores and every variety of equipment has been thrown out and carted to the same receptacle for Government stores. Schooners have been seized, and some already filled with earth are ready to be sunk below, *in common with the hulls of Commodore Tatnall's fleet, which will never more venture beyond Savannah River.* The *Fingal*, which now lies near Fort Jackson, is also to be sunk, and the gunboats—one of which is nearly ready for launching—will, if the enemy sooner advances, be given to the devouring flames.

Women are leaving, and property of all kinds is being sent off, and will soon line the Central Road from Savannah to Macon, rendering every log house a palace, if rosewood and satin damask can do it.

The anxiety to learn the fate of the garrison is intense and general. Every home in Savannah can mourn the sad loss and long parting which they have to endure, in addition to the three months of absence in which they have been cut off as effectually as if in California. The garrison numbers five hundred men, Col. OLMSTEAD commanding. A large amount of stores fell with the fort—provisions for at least three months, ammunition, shot and shell; of 130 rounds for each gun on the post, not one-fourth had been expended. Our great Napoleon is still asleep."

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The Knoxville *Register* of Thursday, April 10, says that the Rebel troops were compelled to fall back upon Corinth on Monday evening, because they had run short of ammunition. "The prisoners taken on Sunday were sent under guard toward Corinth. BUELL sent a brigade of cavalry to attempt to rescue them, but a body of Confederate cavalry and artillery, from Corinth, not only frustrated the movement, but also captured the whole of the brigade of the Federal Cavalry. Our informant saw Gen. PRENTISS a prisoner at Corinth, and saw him meeting with his command, who were brought in prisoners after him. He made a speech on Monday night to his fellow-captives."

The Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment are said to have captured the entire Twenty-second Illinois Regiment.

The Memphis *Avalanche* states that Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, was in the battle.

A dispatch to the *Register*, dated Friday, the 7th instant, says "Gen. BEAUREGARD is in command of the Confederate army, assisted by Generals POLK, BRAGG, HARDEE, BRECKINRIDGE and others. Generals CHEATHAM, BOWEN and CLARKE are slightly wounded."

The following dispatches we also find in the *Register*:

SHILOH, April 8.—Both sides are too badly worsted to renew the fight this morning. The enemy fell back last night, and to-day we are returning to our former lines.

CORINTH, April 10.—At Monterey our courier found the Federal troops busy putting their camps in order, and looking after the dead and wounded. The Confederate wounded are comparatively slightly hurt, as they were well protected by the timber.

The prisoners are still coming in, and number nearly 4,000, including about 200 officers.

The Confederates are holding firmly their old lines, and the men are in good condition and ready for another fight. Our wounded have all arrived; many of them have been sent to Memphis and Oxford.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 8th, gives the estimated loss of the Union troops at 12,000 to 15,000; 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners, about 100 pieces of artillery, and 20,000 small arms, with tents, wagons, &c. The rebel loss is given at 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. The capture of SANDFORD's Mississippi Battery, except one gun, is recorded.

A dispatch to the Atlanta *Commonwealth* gives the loss at 20,000. Up to the night of the 9th inst., 7,000 Union prisoners had reached Corinth. Gen. POLK's division drove 5,000 Union troops into the river, and 2,000 were lost. The ammunition captured was destroyed for want of transportation.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, writing of the Sunday battle, says: "I moved to the left, where Gen. BEAUREGARD sat on a stump, "moving the whole scene." 'Bring up that artillery, and we will soon break their lines,' he exclaimed. Feeling that his words were words of doom, I asked Col. TATE the hour. It was just one minute after 10. HINDMAN receives his ammunition; the foe flies before him; a shell bursts in his horse, and hurls him in the air. The victory is ours."

The *Dispatch* says that the Hon. Mr. TIBBS, who arrived in Richmond from Chattanooga, on Saturday evening, reports the victory at Pittsburgh, or Shiloh, to have been most gratifying, not less than 15,000 of the Union troops being killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. He also states that nearly all the ammunition and stores captured from the Union troops on Sunday, and which Gen. BEAUREGARD left behind him when he retired to Corinth, had been saved by the "gallant and indefatigable MORGAN." The *Dispatch* thinks the rich fruits of the fight almost incalculable, and the blow inflicted perhaps the most stunning which the Union troops have yet received.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, Miss., April 3, 1862.

Sildiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

I have put you in motion to offer battle to the invaders of your country, with the resolution and discipline and valor becoming men, fighting, as you are, for all worth living or dying for. You can but march to a decisive victory over agrarian mercenaries, sent to subjugate and despoil you of your liberties, property and honor.

Remember the precious stake involved; remember the dependence of your mothers, your wives, your sisters, and your children, on the result. Remember the fair, broad, abounding lands, the happy homes that will be desolated by your defeat. The eyes and hopes of 8,000,000 people rest upon you. You are expected to show yourselves worthy of your valor and courage, worthy of the women of the South, whose noble devotion in this war has never been exceeded in any time. With such incentives to brave deeds, and with the trust that God is with us, your General will lead you confidently to the combat, assured of success. (Signed)

A. S. JOHNSTON, General Commanding.

Accompanying this address were general orders, dividing "the Army of the Mississippi" into three *corps d'armée*. Gen. BEAUREGARD is proclaimed second in command of the whole force.

The first *corps d'armée* was assigned to Gen. POLK, and embraced all the troops of his former command, less detached cavalry and artillery, and reserves detached for the defence of Fort Pillow and Madrid Bend.

The second *corps d'armée* was assigned to Gen. BRAGG, and was to consist of the second division of the army of the Mississippi, less artillery and cavalry hereafter detached.

The third *corps d'armée* was assigned to Gen. HARDEE, and consisted of the army of Kentucky.

Gen. CRITTENDEN was assigned a command of reserves, to consist of not less than two brigades.

OPERATIONS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The *Picayune* of April 1 says: Our Mississippi fleet, yclept, a few months ago, the mosquito fleet, promises to be, before long, a tolerably respectable one. It will be seen, by referring to our advertisements, that four more gunboats, with marine engines and boilers, are to be built in this city. Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Gunboats," will be received till the 8th of April, at the Commandant's office, Naval Station.

The *Delta*, of the 4th, says Gen. LOVELL thinks "the enemy have evacuated the mouth of the river." The *Delta* says:

"Certainly, the enemy's presence has not been without meaning. It is very probable that he meditates a simultaneous attack upon Forts Jackson and Phillip and Fort Pike, and will attempt to reduce at the same time our river and our lake defences. The reasons why he should hasten to attack are obvious, if he means to attack. Warm weather is rapidly approaching, and the deadly heat of the Gulf and lake coasts, combined with pestilence, will soon commit more ravages in his expeditions than a dozen battles would. He must strike early, or his arm will be paralyzed."

The Mobile *Advertiser* of April 5 says of our Gulf fleet:

"They now directly menace New-Orleans with attack. The newspapers latest received from that city have certain intelligence that between thirty and forty Yankee men-of-war are in the Mississippi River, below the city, and of course below its defensive works. Besides this formidable flotilla in the river, a majestic fleet rides under the lee of Ship Island. These vast preparations have not been perfected to remain unemployed, and we may rest assured that the blow, strong and heavy, will be soon struck."

ISLAND TEN.

The following paragraphs foreshadow the revulsion of feeling which must have been occasioned by the fall of Island Ten. A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing from Memphis, April 1, says:

"It is reported that the enemy is constructing a railway from Hickman down to the head of Reelfoot Lake, which, as I informed you in a previous letter, flanks Island No. 10, and is separated from the Mississippi River by a narrow strip of ground. When this road shall have been completed, and batteries planted under cover of night on the shore, so as to command our position on the Island, then we may expect a desperate effort to be made to carry the position. Indeed, I hear from sources which I am not yet at liberty to mention, that an attack in force will be made at an early day—possibly to-morrow. The information was brought by a man who traveled on horseback over one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

There is another report—not so well founded—to the effect that the enemy has also been engaged in cutting a canal from New-Madrid across the bend of the river, to a point above the Island. The distance across is about five miles, but a bayou makes out from the river, which diminishes the length of the canal to some two miles. The land is generally overflowed, and it may well be doubted whether a work of this kind would be practicable just now."

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 4th, says:

"Experienced officers of the Confederate army say that the Federals cannot turn Island No. 10 by means of a railroad to Reelfoot Lake, so if they are constructing such a road, they will have their labor for their pains. It will not help their passage down the Mississippi.

It is also stated, by the same authority, that they cannot cut a canal on the west side of the river to New-Madrid. High water and heavy timber will prevent the successful prosecution of such a work.

The garrison at Island No. 10 are well provisioned and supplied, and are confident of their ability to hold the position."

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* says:

"I left Island No. 10 on the evening of the 10th, the fifth day of the bombardment of the enemy; wrote you from that point, giving an account of operations in that quarter. For reasons which it would not be proper to make public, I think Gen. TRUDEAU, who has command of the artillery, aided by Gen. MARSH WALKER, of the infantry, will be able to hold the position for some time, despite the circumstances operating against them. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the new gunboats from your city will be of some service, and that finally, BEAUREGARD and BRAGG, having routed BUELL, JOHNSTON may be enabled to regain Nashville and Forts Henry and Donelson, and POLK Columbus and Hickman. This done, the enemy's gunboats will have to cease their bombardment of the Island, or render themselves liable to be cut off. As if they were apprehending something of this kind, the enemy have been moving the land forces which invested New-Madrid to Hickman and Columbus, where they can be ready to advance either down the river against the Island, or against Gen. POLK's army on the railroad. One thing seems certain, a heavy blow to one side or the other must soon be effected somewhere in Tennessee."

The Norfolk *Day Book* of April 15, has been received, and this is the only reference it has to Island Ten:

"FROM ISLAND No. 10.—A private letter from a firm in Memphis to a gentleman in this city, says that the Federal gunboats ran by our works at Island No. 10, and attacked our batteries in the rear, which resulted in the surrender of the position by our forces. No particulars are given."

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

From the Richmond Whig, April 8.

The following interesting and reliable account of the late battle in Arkansas was addressed to the Hon. G. G. VEST, through whose courtesy we are enabled to lay it before our readers this morning. The letter is from an officer of PRICE's army, who was in the engagement:

"The battle is fought," but whether or not "won," neither Confederates nor Federals can tell. Yet all can understand, we have abandoned the field, and have had to ask permission of them to bury our dead. Capt. SCHONBURG, who went up with our flag, reports that he superintended the interment of eighty-eight bodies, and the enemy claim that they buried others of our dead. They may have done so, but it was unintentionally omitted on our part, and in isolated instances. Our loss in killed does not exceed one hundred and thirty. It cannot go up to one hundred and fifty. Among them, however, are McCULLOCH, McINTOSH, RIVES and that gallant young embodiment of chivalry, Capt. CHURCHILL CLARK. A crimson ocean, drawn from Hessian and Yankee veins would be no recompense for the loss of these heroic sons of the South. Gens. PRICE and SLACK, and Col. CARNEAL, were, with many others, wounded, the two latter seriously. SLACK almost in the same spot he was shot at Springfield. CARNEAL has his shoulder badly bruised, and Gen. PRICE an ugly hole through the arm, below the elbow. But I must tell you what came under my own observation during the conflict.

When the enemy left Cove Creek, which is south of Boston Mountain, Gens. PRICE, McCULLOCH, PIKE and McINTOSH seemed to think—at least camp talk among officers high in rank so represented—that our united forces would carry into action nearly 30,000 men, more frequently estimated at 35,000 than a lower figure. I believe that Gen. VAN DORN was confident that not a man less than 25,000 were panting to follow his victorious plume to a field where prouder honors awaited than any he had yet gathered. Beside this, he under-estimated the number of our foes. In no case did our estimate reach 75 per cent. of their actual number. It was believed that CURTIS left Rolla with not more than fifteen or sixteen thousand men. A part, of course, would be left as they came along, to hold Springfield and other points. I am certain the enemy have more accurate information in regard to us than we of them; and, beside this, caution accompanies superior discipline.

Well, out we marched with music and banners, thinking we had 35,000 men "eager for the fray," besides teamsters and camp followers. The army went without tents, carrying a blanket each, with three days' rations. Long and energetically did the poor fellows trudge on through mud and snow until twenty-five miles were measured the first day. The second day discovered no abatement in their zeal, and the third morning confronted them with SIGEL's forces in the environs of Bentonville. GATES' regiment, the battalion forming Gen. PRICE's body guard, and the Louisiana regiment, charged and routed the enemy, the gallant Louisianians and Mississippians rivaling each other in deeds of desperate valor under the immediate eye of our heroic General. SIGEL retreated several times, but, with characteristic stubborness, placing his batteries and receiving our charges, once or twice damaging our assailing columns very much, and in no instance losing a gun. In this way he moved backward towards where CURTIS held the main wing. Quite a number of men were lost in this day's skirmishing on both sides, the Louisiana regiments being the greatest sufferers on our side.

And now I have clumsily brought you up to Friday, the day of the fall of McCULLOCH and McINTOSH. At night, a friend and myself within five miles of Bentonville, rose and started for the scene of the impending battle. About nine or ten miles up Sugar Creek, north of Bentonville, I stopped to get a drink of water, my friend going on ahead. In a few minutes the Union scouts, and then one of their regiments galloped into the road and occupied it just behind my friend and before me. I rode out into the brush, and then commenced the roar of the cannon four miles in advance, where VAN DORN and PRICE pushed forward some 6,000 or 7,000 Missourians against twice that number of well-posted Unionists. After listening some moments to the terrible tumult in the distance, suddenly, and within three hundred yards of me, two or three cannon opened their brazen throats, hurling their missiles of death through the undergrowth in every direction. As the sound of the cannon came the third or fourth time, like the noise in Springtime on the margin of a lake, only more shrill, loud and apparently more numerous than even frogs, came the war-whoop and the hideous yell of the Indians. Here I was unconsciously in the midst almost of McCULLOCH's charging squadron, and in the range of a battery of three guns that were hurling death and defiance at them.

The battery was speedily charged and captured, those supporting it being borne backward three-quarters of a mile by the impetuous forward press of our men. Their retreat most of the way was through a cornfield, down a road upon its borders, but continuing into woods adjacent, full of undergrowth, where the main force of the enemy's strongest wing was posted. Here began the rattling musketry, which soon increased to a Niagara in sound. For hours there was hardly an intermission save that created by the stunning roar of the cannon, so close that the ears of both parties were deafened. Within this vortex of fire fell McCULLOCH and McINTOSH. At one time, having concluded to make my way to the immediate command of Gen. PRICE, after passing from the cornfield down to the edge of the woods, just as four of us entered the woods, a shell was thrown at us, bursting in our midst, but without injury to any of our party. We were brought to a stand-still, and in an instant another was shrieking in the same path. Whether any more came in the same direction I am unable to say. We yielded the place, not drawing off in as good order as people generally preserve at funerals. I then went leisurely over the cornfield, and rode back to the deserted guns.

About forty-five men lay dead in the space of two or three hundred yards to the rear of the battery, all save one entirely dead. One was gasping in the agonies of dissolution, three were our comrades. Here was a sterner feature of war than I had yet seen. The Texans, with their large heavy knives, had driven skulls in twain, mingling blood and brains and hair.

It is now sunset, and we have everywhere advanced the "stars and bars." I have said nothing of Gens. VAN DORN and PRICE, for the reason that I have been separated from them during the entire fight, but all accounts from all quarters state that the Missourians surpassed all ancient and modern history of valor under these Generals. Gen. VAN DORN exclaims—"The Old Guard of NAPOLEON was not composed of braver men." "I have never in battle seen their equals," &c. Truly can he say so. We have seen their trials and their gallantry. Amidst the bravest of the brave, we know that the army of Missouri and its leader, STERLING PRICE, should have the highest place.

The next morning (Saturday) we all expected to capture the entire United States army. I was on the way in my second attempt to reach Gen. PRICE, when the most terrific shocks from artillery that ever saluted the Western ear burst forth. The guns of friend and foe, at least 135 in number, were in concert. Amidst this terrific cannonade, and whilst the Missourians again struggled fiercely with the foe, our army fell back. It was in this moment that the head of CHURCHILL CLARK (gallant young hero) was taken off by a shot from a rifled cannon; and here, too, RIVES, the dashing hero of other fields, was killed by a wound which, as he told me a few days before, he most dreaded—a Minié ball in the bowels.

The reasons for retreating were doubtless good. At any rate we are not disheartened; and of one thing rest assured, the army under Gen. PRICE will never surrender. The enemy's loss in this battle was fully four times as great as ours. They were so utterly paralyzed as to be unable to pursue us, and are said to be now falling back. The result is that in fighting we have shown ourselves their superior, as we always do; but the accidental deaths of McCULLOCH and McINTOSH deprived us of the fruits of the victory.

THE BATTE OF WINCHESTER.

The Richmond *Whig* has a Southern account of the battle, from an unofficial source, however, and therefore, not altogether reliable. The writer evidently indulges in some exaggerations. After giving what he alleges were the numbers engaged on each side, he says:

For many hours our little band of heroes maintained their stand against the overwhelming hosts of the enemy, and finally withdrew in good order, when the increasing numbers of the foe threatened to surround them. The first rumor was that JACKSON had been caught in a trap, and dreadfully worsted. But this is altogether a mistake. JACKSON was duly apprized of the movement of the enemy, and acted with his eyes wide open in the whole affair. His object was to give the enemy a foretaste of what they had to expect in the valley, and if they were satisfied with the result, I am sure "Old Stonewall" is.

I learn through a gentleman who left Winchester on Tuesday, that Mr. PHILLIP WILLIAMS and other gentlemen applied to the Federal commander for permission to bury our dead. This was granted, and the pious duty was performed in a suitable manner. The number of our dead was eighty-three, which has been increased by subsequent deaths to ninety. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 465. Of these about 200 were wounded. Most of the wounded have been brought to Staunton, where they are comfortably quartered and are cared for in the hospital, which has been established in the spacious and commodious buildings of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. I am happy to say that much the larger proportion of the wounds are slight, involving no permanent disability. The wounded are cheerful, and anxious to be sufficiently restored to join their respective companies.

The most deadly strife occurred near the boundary of two fields which were separated by a stone wall. One of our regiments were in one field and six Yankee regiments in the other. At first they fired across the wall, but after awhile each party advanced in a run, to get the benefit of the shelter of the wall; our men reached it first, and the Yankees were then about forty yards distant. Our men immediately dropped on their knees, and, taking deliberate aim, fired deadly volleys into the advancing lines of the enemy. The effect was terrific; and it is said that an Ohio and a Pennsylvania regiment, which were in advance, were almost annihilated. It is said that, after this fire, not more than twenty men of one of these regiments were left standing.

We lost two guns in the battle—one from the Rockbridge and one from the Augusta battery. The Rockbridge gun was struck by a cannon ball and disabled. The loss of the other was caused by the killing of one of the horses, which frightened the others, and caused them to turn suddenly and capsize the carriage. The enemy were close upon us and left no time to replace it. Our men, however, cut out and secured all the horses but one, and he was cut out by the enemy, and escaped from them and came galloping to our camp.

All the troops engaged in the battle near Winchester were, I believe, from Virginia, except a company or two from Maryland.

THE SKIRMISH AT UNION CITY.

From the Memphis Appeal, April 1.

Yesterday morning, the enemy, who had marched from Hickman, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in what force is not known, (we have heard estimates as low as twelve hundred and as high as nine thousand,) surrounded our pickets beyond Union City. It is stated on the best authority, that a portion of those picketed on the road by which the enemy approached, had left their posts during the night and collected together socially in an old church. They were all taken prisoners without resistance. A neighboring citizen ran to Union City and gave the alarm, which was immediately followed by the entrance of the enemy. This was at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The Federals planted a battery within two hundred yards of our camp, composed of six pieces, and immediately began to throw shot and shell. The surprise was complete, and the attempts made to form into line were unsuccessful. Our force, so far as we can at present gather, consisted of PICKETT's regiment of infantry and two battalions of cavalry, one of which was JACKSON's. The enemy's shell set fire to the hotel, which was burned down; also to the railroad dépôt, which, together with three cars, were consumed.

About two hundred of our men arrived in Humboldt last night; about one hundred, (including thirty men captured at the church,) and three hundred cavalry horses, were taken prisoners by the enemy. Those of our people who reached Humboldt, who were composed both of cavalry and infantry, had their guns and small arms with them. The number killed by the enemy's fire is stated to have been only three.

We have been at pains to get our intelligence from good sources, but more ample information may possibly soften down some of the more disagreeable portions of our narration.

The following letter from a correspondent gives another version of the affair:

HUMBOLDT, March 31.

EDITORS APPEAL: At 7½ o'clock this morning the enemy, three or four thousand strong, consisting of three regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry and a battalion of artillery, advanced upon Union City from Hickman, taking our forces by surprise, killing and capturing quite a large portion of them. I have conversed with at least ten persons who were present at the commencement of the engagement, and escaped by the train which left soon after the attack was made, and they all agree in their statements. It was a complete surprise. Our troops were not aware that the enemy was advancing until they were within a few hundred yards of our encampment.

The cars left at Union City were burned by the Federals, as also the dépôt building, with $6,000 worth of Government stores, the huts, and all the baggage.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 1.

A gentleman reached Charleston, yesterday, having left Nashville a short time since. He brings interesting accounts of the condition of affairs in and around Nashville. There are now but few Yankee troops quartered in that place, the masses of BUELL's army, having been thrown forward toward Murfreesboro'. There were no signs of fortifications visible in the neighborhood of the city, as he passed out. Business continues very dull in Nashville, many Northern shopkeepers have come to "settle" in the city, but those of the former inhabitants who remain are steadfast in their adhesion to the Southern cause. The notes of Southern banks and Confederate Treasury Notes pass freely in the city at from 20@30 per cent. discount, and since the invaders have taken possession of the city, the pent-up fountains of silver change have broken loose, and shinplasters have disappeared.

A gentleman who left New-York on the 26th ult., arrived in this city yesterday. He reports that nothing of striking importance had taken place north of Mason and Dixon's line. It was the opinion in New-York that the rebellion was about being crushed, and that matters would, ere long, be restored to their former condition. There was much activity in New-York, and to a stranger things seemed to be going on just as before the war, the streets being full of people, and many of the hotels doing a prosperous business. Some of the merchants had made large profits by the rise in the price of various imported articles which took place on the increase of the LINCOLN Tariff, one house had cleared $100,000 on a cargo of tea. The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, and a new vessel called the *Juniata*, were to be iron-clad, and although great reticence was observed by the officials, vast efforts were undoubtedly being made to increase the Yankee fleet of iron-sheathed steamers.

In Baltimore business was dull, and the city had suffered terribly by the war and by the partial destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had cut off communications with the West. The vast majority of the Baltimoreans were intensely Southern, and they so expressed themselves everywhere; but the city was kept in subjection by a Yankee garrison of 20,000 men. It was generally believed in Baltimore that there would soon be a powerful attack on Norfolk; that McCLELLAN's army, which had crossed over into Virginia, would speedily advance, and that BURNSIDE would endeavor to force his way into North Carolina, and, if possible, form a junction with McCLELLAN's grand army.

At Fortress Monroe some large cannon were being shipped to an unknown point, and many vessels were lying at anchor in the Roads, some being war vessels, and others thought to be transports, but there was no shipment of troops going on. The *Monitor* was lying at Fortress Monroe, out of reach of the *Virginia*, which was lying in Norfolk harbor, apparently ready for service.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

"Under the direction of the President," Gen. LEE is charged with the conduct of the military operations of the armies of the Confederacy. At the same time, the President appoints four Colonels as Aids to himself—not to LEE, who also has four—and the Secretary of War is authorized to employ 22 additional clerks. This looks like business; but what earthly use the President can have for four more Aids, (he has one already,) except to act as overseers to LEE's Aids, and to reduce LEE himself from a Commanding General to an Orderly Sergeant, no one can tell. The *Enquirer* of this morning says, in effect, that *the less the President resembles Washington the more we ought to support him*—or, in other words, the worse a ruler is the more the people ought to confide in him. God knows the people of this Confederacy *are eager to give their hearts once more to Mr. Davis, would he but give the least hint of a heart and a conscience of wisdom.*

The invulnerability of the *Virginia and the Monitor* demonstrates the necessity of a thorough revision of the whole theory and practice of coast and river defences. What is to hinder boats like the latter from passing Sumter? How are we to hold the Mississippi? These are problems which Southern genius and energy must solve at once. It will not do to refer everything to an apathetic Navy Department. The State governments must put their shoulders to the wheel, and private capital must cease to be timid, and become patriotic. It is noticeable that an Assistant Secretary of the Yankee Navy repaired promptly to Fortress Monroe, to ascertain in person, and not by hearsay, the exact nature and extent of the disaster.

The whole Valley of Virginia is flocking to JACKSON's standard, and the finest possible spirit prevails. The people in Loudoun are burning everything before the enemy, and are being arrested for so doing.

Our city defences consist of fortifications so close to the town that the enemy, once within the range of the guns in these fortifications, could, with their rifled cannon, shell us out. In keeping with this folly, is another. Negroes from the interior counties, where their labor can be applied to some purpose, are hurried off to the Peninsula, or to Suffolk to work on intrenchments, while the negro in the border and exposed counties, whose masters would be glad for the Government to take them and keep them until the war is over, are left to be stolen by the Yankees, or to run away.

The city "milish," embracing some of our very best citizens, one of them a Lieutenant-Colonel in the battle of Manassas, have gone into camp at the Fair Grounds, with tents, indeed, but no straw and no planks. The levy *en masse* has had a capital effect upon enlistments, both in and out of the army.

A Supreme Court is being organized, and Congress is considering, in secret session, the propriety of sending Commissioners to France for the special object of bringing about an alliance. Judge MONROE, of Kentucky, hopes to become one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Major BUMFORD, it is said, refuses to be exchanged, on the ground that he is a native of Texas, or something of that sort, and does not wish to fight on the other side. Several of our apothecary stores were closed yesterday in consequence of a hint from Gen. WINDER that he would permit no more extortion. The weather has been gloomy, showery, and warm, like April.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of 22d ult., says: "The Provost-Marshal's force arrested yesterday three citizens of Richmond, named JAMES HUMPHREYS, BENJ. HUMPHREYS, watchmakers, and J. T. PRITCHARD, formerly a clerk of G. R. PEAKE, all for disloyalty. The prisoners were defiant in their remarks, saying that they owed allegiance to the United States alone, &c. It is understood that all three of them are Virginians by birth, which is not a very extensive feather in their cap.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says there are some 340 United States prisoners confined there, among them Major VOGDES, Col. CORCORAN and other officers. It says: "It is uncertain when the prisoners will be sent away."

INTERESTING FROM MOBILE.

THE NEW REBEL GUNBOATS.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, March 12.

The business part of our city presents a deserted and desolate appearance. Nearly all the places of business are closed, and their proprietors off to the wars. Family supplies are selling at exorbitant prices, and constantly on the rise. The bakeries are destitute of all cakes, pies, and other delicacies, their whole time being occupied in baking bread for the soldiers. Gov. SHORTER has issued a proclamation calling for militia or volunteer companies from the surrounding country, to be stationed at Mobile for the protection of our coast. The mails between New-Orleans and Mobile are not carried through; the roads being entirely occupied in transporting troops and Government stores. The schooner *Pioneer* ran the blockade a few nights ago, from Havana. When off Pensacola she lost her rudder, but succeeded in getting safely into port, bringing a cargo of gunpowder and choice fruits. Another schooner left Havana at the same time, but has not yet arrived.

Gen. BRAGG, as an engineer, ranks first in the Confederacy, with the exception of BEAUREGARD. His skill at Pensacola has worked wonders. Twenty-five batteries have been erected around the city, and, where it formerly took twelve and fourteen thousand men to defend it, two or three thousand can now hold it against any force the enemy can bring. Gen. BRAGG's appointment to the command of Mobile was the greatest thing that was ever done for us. The fortifications which have been in course of erection under WITHERS, WALKER and various others, were speedily brought to a state of perfection under his supervision. He had all the able-bodied negroes, bond and free, in the city busily employed in filling flatboats with rock, which were sunk in the channel, to prevent the entrance of the Yankee vessels. The sale of ardent spirits was by him prohibited, on pain of severe punishment. Thanks to his skill and bravery, Mobile is now considered by all impregnable. Had the enemy made an attack on us one month ago, the city must have fallen into their hands, to a certainty; to do so now would undoubtedly result in their defeat. The General is well informed as to what is transpiring at Ship Island, and understands his business. Before his appointment here, the people were very despondent and downhearted, but his coming seemed to infuse new life and courage into every heart. The militia were reviewed in full by him, previous to his leaving for Jackson.

The two new gunboats, *Morgan* and *Gaines* made their trial trip last Saturday. They are a complete success. Both are beautifully modelled, strongly built, and commanded by able and brave-hearted men. They each mount ten guns—their size we leave the Yankees at Ship Island to judge of. In our present struggle of independence, no State has responded more nobly to the call than Alabama. Freely has she given, both from her population and her treasury. Hundreds of troops are leaving the State every day to join BEAUREGARD, and for other points where they are needed, to aid in the great cause. Thousands of dollars have been contributed, both by public and private individuals, and thousands more are ready when called for. The women, though unable to endure the hardships of the battle-field, are doing a noble work at home. The women of Mobile have started a fund for building more gunboats for our harbor, and success is crowning their efforts. A mother sent to the Committee a silver cup, which had belonged to her dead son, requesting that it might be sold, and the proceeds given to the gunboat fund. She wished to do her share, and as she had no money to give, cheerfully offered this sacred relic of the dead. A wealthy citizen hearing of it, purchased the cup, at $15, and then returned it to the mother, with a touching little note. Another sent a quilt from her bed, and all, both rich and poor, show a patriotic desire to aid in the good cause.

The Yankees of Ship Island have had a little warming up. They will be compelled to evacuate the island very soon. When the warm weather sets in the sand flies are intolerable; sickness will lay low many a poor fellow; and when the water rises the island is almost completely submerged.

DEFENCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Mobile Register, March 30.

As CURTIS has displayed no further stomach for the fray since the battle of Elkhorn, (Pea Ridge,) the indefatigable VAN DORN has pushed forward to the Mississippi with all rapidity. His army is in good condition, much reinforced, and is concentrating at Jacksonport and Pocahontas. Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON is operating closely in connection with VAN DORN's army, and it is thought that some Federals in the neighborhood of New-Madrid may be hurt before long. Thus both sides are concentrating all their power for the great and desperate struggle for the mastership of the Mississippi River and Valley.

The movement of VAN DORN was executed with great celerity and secrecy. He was doubtless enabled to accomplish it by the facilities of water transportation. Jacksonport is on White River, and Pocahontas about 50 miles north of it, on the Big Black Fork of White River. It is to be presumed that the gallant Gen. VAN DORN withdrew his forces to the Arkansas River after the battle of Elkhorn, dropped down the river and ascended the White in steamers. What force is still with PRICE and PIKE is unknown, but doubtless enough to keep CURTIS uneasy. Pocahontas is about 60 or 70 miles from New-Madrid, in a direction a little south of west, and Jacksonport about the same distance west of Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi. Both of these places are about 200 miles eastward of the late battle-field of Elkhorn, in an air line. It is gratifying to know that vigorous operations for the defence of the west bank of the Mississippi are thus initiated.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN ON THE SOUTHERN SEABOARD.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 20, 1862.

Amid the hurly-burly of battles, marches, skirmishes and retreats of the hostile armies along our vast frontier, a complete lull has prevailed for some time in the operations of the campaign along the seaboard of Georgia and South Carolina. The Yankee Generals, hereabouts, have evidently abandoned the intention of pushing their conquests inland. We are now in a state of good preparation at all the points which have been selected for defence. A few weeks hence, "Bronze John," and the other climatic fevers, will make their appearance among the Northern troops now encamped upon the sea islands, and the havoc that will inevitably come will leave but little to be done by our army of the coast. I am told that the people of Savannah, who, a short time ago, were in hourly expectation of an attack, have also relinquished the idea that any immediate demonstration is intended against their city. But neither there nor on the coast of this State have the military authorities abated a jot of their efforts to improve and perfect the condition of our defences and defenders.

Since the drawn battle between the *Monitor* and *Virginia*, we have made up our minds that the strength of the batteries of Fort Sumter will, within the next three months, be tested by half a score of iron-sheathed monsters. We are doing something to get ready for them.

THE "YANKEES" CAUGHT ON EDISTO.

A South Carolina paper says, a correspondent sends in the following with regard to the capture of Yankee pickets last Saturday, on Edisto Island:

Gen. EVANS is fond of a joke, and hearing that a good body of the vandals were posted as an advance guard at a certain point on Little Edisto, he determined to pay his respects to them in person. For this purpose, NELSON's Battalion, MOORE's Battalion, a portion of the Holcombe Legion, and Lieut. SALVO's detachment of the Washington Artillery—all under the immediate command of Col. P. F. STEVENS—were, about 6 P. M., of the 28th, seen moving forward from their different camps, whistling in high glee, in expectation of fun ahead. About 12 o'clock the advancing force had safely crossed from Pineberry to the Island over a bridge of boats. The General remained with a reserve at Pineberry, while another reserve was held at Bears' Island. Col. STEVENS led the attacking force, and at the first gray peep of day came upon the enemy, who were well posted in a dense copse. One of the Yankee sentinels bawled out—"Who comes there?" "Friends!" was the reply, when one of our unthinking volunteers, in true simplicity cried, "*They are not friends—they are Yankees!*" and the Yankees "smelled a mouse," fired, and the fight commenced. It was vigorously kept up for a half hour or so, when the Yankees gave way and retreated in wild disorder through the woods. One of the enemy was killed, one mortally, and another severely wounded, and counting the one severely wounded, nineteen prisoners were taken. It is probable others were wounded, for the rifles cracked sharply and continuously, for about half an hour. Our forces returned yesterday without the loss of a man and without any accident worthy of note."

MORE YANKEES CAPTURED.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Dispatches received this evening report that the enemy is advancing in force against the positions occupied by our army on the Rappahannock. On Friday a party of the enemy's scouts crossed the river and encountered our pickets. A skirmish ensued, in which twenty-nine of the Yankees were captured. The prisoners were brought to Richmond to-night.

THOSE IRON-CLAD BOATS.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 1.

To hasten the construction of iron-clad war steamers for the defence of the coast and harbors of the State, there is urgent need of white-oak timber. The authorities call on the planters to assist them in supplying this want *at once*. The timber should be from 8 to 14 inches square, and if brought to any water-course or line of railroad, will be gladly received by the Government. Let each planter see to it that he contributes at least *one* piece of timber to the iron-clad steamer, and there will be abundance in our ship-yard.

THE MERRIMAC.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, in noticing the splendid achievement of the steamer *Merrimac*, says:

"Our Government may learn some instructive lessons from the victory achieved by the *Merrimac*. Almost the sole monument of energy and efficiency in the Naval Department we have seen are the prodigies she has achieved. Had Mr. Secretary MALLORY possessed the ability and zeal essential to his responsible position, instead of one *Merrimac*, we should have had ten. The cost and trouble are not matters of the slightest consideration. A vessel built at an expense of half a million is dirt cheap when in her first essay she destroys thrice the value of the enemy's property. With half a dozen *Merrimacs* in the ocean, the blockade would become a miserable farce, and the Yankee vessels would be in constant terror and dismay. Let us hope that the splendid success of the *Merrimac* will stimulate the flagging energies of the Navy Department, and will lead to active, prompt, and indefatigable efforts to construct other naval contrivances adapted either to the destruction of the Yankee ships, or to the effectual defence of our ports. It no possibly better manner could ten or twenty millions of dollars be expended than by augmenting the power of our infant navy.

A FEARFUL HINT.

We have a pretty strong hint that pilots acquainted with the various harbors along the Northern seaboards will speedily be in great demand, and that their services will be handsomely remunerated. It is unnecessary for us, of course, to say more than this, as those interested will easily find out where to apply for further information. As the weather is getting warm, possibly some of our Southern friends intend to get up a few pic-nic excursions to a little cooler climate, and it may be that they need the services of the above pilots.—*Norfolk Day Book, April 4.*

THE D'EFUNCT ZOUAVES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. M., composed of very choice material, many of them being foreigners, and a majority natives of France, was lately attached to BURNSIDE's Division of the "U. S." army of subjugation. The Fifty-third Regiment reached Washington from New-York in due course of time, and was quartered in the vicinity of the late National Capitol. In the meantime, murmurs of discontent arose among the members, from the Colonel to the meanest private in the ranks. They did not like the style of entertainment to which they been invited, and made bold to say so. The disaffection of the Fifty-third growing too large for concealment, and the breach between it and the Government being irreconcilable, LINCOLN's Secretary of War issued an order disbanding the regiment, and turning its members adrift to go anywhere they pleased. The order was promulgated a short time since, and the regiment was resolved into its original elements, of a number of discontented private citizens. Of course the latter were subject to suspicion as enemies of the Abolition Government at Washington, that state being a natural sequence of their late condition. The sequel to the above, so far as the Southern public are aware at present, is that a few days since three French officers, Capt. ALFRED CIPRIANI, Lieut. VICTOR VIFQUERIN and Lieut. MAURICE DE BEAUMONT, *aux Chasseurs d'Assigné* (Casal,) presented themselves to two of our pickets on the Alexandria road, and requested to be conducted to the headquarters of the Commanding-General of the Army of the Potomac. The spokesman, Lieut. VIFQUERIN, the only one who could speak English intelligibly of the three, made known the desire of the party to enter the Southern army, if their services were accepted, and their wish, whether or no, to surrender themselves. They were elegantly mounted on fine horses, had good swords and pistols, and in all respects conducted themselves as gentlemen. They were carried to Fredericksburgh, and thence on Tuesday night were brought to this city, and delivered to the Provost-Marshal, until the decision of the Secretary of War in their case should be made known. One of the above officers is cousin to Count MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington.

PROSPECT OF A FAMINE.

From the Richmond Inquirer, April 4.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, under date of April 1, refers to the proclamation of the Governor calling everybody to the field, and not excepting farmers, as extremely unwise, and says that all the indications are that a famine will be the consequence. The whole section from Princess Anne to Norfolk is one vast wilderness—not a plow in a field, and no steps taken to provide for the public necessities of another year. He also says the militiamen are being drilled each day, but they can render no service unless properly armed. If muskets are not allowed them, let them be armed with shot guns—a formidable weapon in proper hands.

W. GILMORE SIMS.

In urging the propriety of getting up a testimonial to W. GILMORE SIMS, the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"This distinguished author and devoted son of Carolina has, as we yesterday informed our readers, sustained another and almost irreparable loss. Bereaved of his children, driven from his native city by the burning of his dwelling some two years ago, and robbed of the hard-earned fruits of a long life of authorship by Northern publishers, whom his pen had helped to enrich, it really seemed as if the means for further affliction were exhausted. But fate has added another and bitter drop to his already overflowing cup, and to-day he stands by the ashes of the old homestead, where his children were born and have died, by whose generous hearth his friends were ever welcomed with a hospitality as liberal as it was unostentatious, and from whose doors have gone forth, year after year, the songs and stories that make Carolina's name as familiar in the country's annals as a household word."

THE REBELS AND THE ENGLISH.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of April 15, states that a party of gentlemen left Norfolk on Saturday last, in the steamer *S. S. Anderson*, and proceeded down the river, in the course of the day going well over the enemy's lines in the direction of Newport's News, and alongside of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Rinaldo*. They were not permitted to go on board the *Rinaldo*, being informed that no communication could be held with them at all, at which the *Day Book* becomes very wroth, and thinks the South can afford to abstain from communication with England, especially as it receives no benefit from the Government. The "Yankees," the *Day Book* states, made no attempt to interfere with the pleasure excursion.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The following advertisement appears in the Charleston *Mercury*:

"By joint resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Commission, consisting of five, to ascertain the value of property on the seaboard which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, lost or destroyed, either by the enemy, our own soldiers for a military necessity, or by the parties themselves to prevent capture.

Under the above, the Governor saw fit to appoint the following Commissioners: Wm. Whaley, Esq., Hon. Edmund Rhett, Hon. Nath. Heyward, Paul Hamilton Waring, Esq., Col. E. M. Seabrook.

The above Commission will assemble at the office of the Chairman, No. 48 Broad-street, Charleston, S. C., at 12 o'clock M., on the first day of March next.

WILLIAM WHALEY, Chairman.

N. B.—Statement of losses may be presented at No. 48 Broad-street, or to either of the Commissioners, as may be most convenient to parties."

REBEL VESSELS LOST.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Wednesday, March 28, says:

"The Confederate States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. SMITH, foundered at sea, in a hurricane, on the 16th inst. The crew and passengers took to the boats. Capt. SMITH, the first-mate, five men, six gentlemen passengers, and two lady passengers, arrived safely on the Florida coast on the 20th. The other boat, with seventeen men, has not been heard from."

The *Crescent*, of the same date, records another loss:

"The steamship *America*, outward bound with a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton, was announced as having been lost. The Yankees, however, did not obtain the coveted vessel and cargo. Finding the blockade tolerably effectual at the mouth of the river, the *America* put back, and came in contact with a snag below the forts, and surrendered to the arms of old Father Mississippi. No one hurt, so far as we can learn, the owners of both vessel and cargo being in a position to withstand the loss, and not have the least effect on their bank account."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of April 4, has these paragraphs:

"We are informed that some evil-disposed person cut the levee some twelve miles below the city on the Arkansas side, and the river has almost entirely submerged the plantation of B. L. ARMSTRONG, Esq.

On Sunday the Federals, with three gunboats, proceeded to Eastport, and shelled the place, firing a ball through the church, and blazing away at the houses nearest the river. The inhabitants fled. We did not hear that any were killed, but it was a piece of wantonness in keeping with Federal manners. Col. FORREST, with his command, visited Eastport afterwards, but saw no Federals, the miscreants having retired with their boats."

Among other advertisements in the New-Orleans *Picayune* are the following:

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to planters and other persons donating old iron to the Government, that the *bottoms* of old sugar kettles, *grate bars*, and all iron that has been badly burnt, being worthless, should not be sent to the city. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Sec'y.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. JOHN P. MOORE, at the Alabama Cotton Press, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Robin streets, is appointed by this Committee, and recognized by the Commanding-General of this Department, Agent to receive old iron, brass, copper, bells, and other metals, contributed by planters and other citizens for the use of our Government.

Mr. MOORE will receive and take charge of all such shipments, pay the freight on same, and acknowledge the receipt thereof to donors.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

All the traffic in paper currency, tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the Government, and will be dealt with summarily. P. SOULE, GEO. GARR, V. BURTHE, C. DUFOUR, H. M. SPOFFORD, H. D. OGDEN, N. TREPAGNIER.

In the Charleston *Mercury*, of April 1, we find these items:

"Last evening, while some workmen were engaged in digging and clearing away the stones and rubbish on the site of the burnt theatre, a thin jet of water, of a high degree of temperature, burst forth, and has continued ever since to flow, rising to a height of about three feet above the ground. We understand that Messrs. KENIFICK & SHRINE will, to-day, subject this water, which is said to differ from the Artesian, to a careful chemical analysis. This natural fountain is certainly quite a curiosity. A good view of this spring may be obtained by ascending the steps of the theatre.

Some of our privateersmen complain very bitterly that the legal proceedings with regard to the adjudication of the prizes they opposed their necks to capture, drag along so slowly that the acquisition of their prize money begins to assume the aspect of a delusive and unsubstantial hope.

Gen. N. G. EVANS arrived in this city, last evening, from his Headquarters at Adams' Run.

The friends of Gen. BEAUREGARD will be delighted to learn that he is now perfectly recovered from his recent illness.

All the Generals of our Army of the Mississippi are now at Corinth, including Beauregard, Sidney Johnston, Bragg, Polk, Crittenden, Gladden, Ruggles, Carroll and Kirby Smith. Gen. Jackson, of Georgia, is in command at Corinth.

Gen. WALKER is reported by the Savannah papers to be so much better as to be considered out of danger.

Gov. CLARKE, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the export of manufactured goods—linen, cotton and wool, from that State. The Columbia *Guardian* thinks that this makes it incumbent upon our Governor and Council to adopt a similar measure.

Under date of April 8, JEFF. DAVIS proclaims martial law over the Department of East Tennessee, under the command of Maj.-Gen. E K. SMITH, and the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, except in certain courts, and also the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The distillation and sale of spiritous liquors is prohibited.

The *Day Book*, of the 15th, terms the refusal of the *Monitor* to attack the *Merrimac*, on Friday, "a Yankee back-down," and says that on her last two trips she occupied the same position she did before, and was not under the guns of Sewell's Point.

The Fredericksburgh *Recorder*, of the 8th, under the head of "The Yankee Raid to Stafford Court-house," announces the advent of SICKLES' Brigade into the Court-house, and enumerates several "outrages" which, the *Recorder* states, were committed. It is particularly severe upon the New-York Zouaves, calling them thieves and robbers. The officers made a sham of being gentlemen, but the *rôle* was so unsuited to the characters that they acted it out very badly. Last night some of our men caught a spy, two miles above Falmouth, on a stolen horse. He had on a Union uniform under his outside suit. He left Washington a week ago. He was brought to town to-day. Hang him!

The New-Orleans *Delta* announces the arrival of Col. PICKETT from Mexico, who confirms the report of the withdrawal of England from the tripartite intervention in Mexico. The Mexican authorities have imposed a tax of $10 a bale on cotton brought to Matamoras *in transitu*. There is also a charge of $5 a bale for lighterage.

Five citizens of Orange Court-house have been taken to Richmond for disloyalty.

The *Dispatch* of the 15th states that Gen. PRENTISS and his fellow prisoners were sent down the Mississippi, to go to New-Orleans, but that it was rumored that there was a probability that the General and 40 other officers would be sent to Richmond.

Major G. W. MORGAN left Knoxville on Friday for Western North Carolina, to recruit a battalion among the Cherokee warriors.

By order of Gen. LOVELL, the fortifications above Baton Rouge have been named Fort John Morgan, after the Kentucky Ranger.

The New-Orleans *Bee* of the 28th March says:

"One night last week some of the traitors, who are in such large number in the Crescent City, attempted to set on fire the large vessel now building for our Government at Jefferson City. Fortunately, they did not succeed; but nobody is to thank for their non-success. If there were guards at all the Government places those criminal attempts would not be made, and we would not hear of powder-mill explosions."

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 4th inst., contains a dispatch dated Chattanooga, 3d inst., which, it says, "our readers will probably receive *cum grano*, though it may be true." The dispatch is as follows:

"A distinguished Missourian, just from Middle Tennessee, brings important intelligence. He reports that a Kentucky regiment rebelled near Nashville a few days since, on account of LINCOLN's recent message. Two Indiana regiments were drawn out to suppress them. The Kentuckians ordered them to halt at a distance of sixty yards. The Indianians refused, when the Kentuckians fired upon them, killing and wounding 400. The remainder ran. They buried, he says, 280, who died in six days, last week, near Columbia, from small-pox. He reports the Federal army rapidly becoming demoralized, on account of the constant killing of their pickets, and the approach of Summer. This is reliable."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says: "The steamship *America*, outward bound, with a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton, was announced as having been lost. The Yankees, however, did not obtain the coveted vessel and cargo. Finding the blockade tolerably effectual at the mouth of the river, the *America* put back, and came in contact with a snag below the forts and surrendered to the arms of old Father Mississippi. No one hurt so far as we could learn, the owners of both vessel and cargo being in a position to withstand the loss and not have the least effect on their bank account."

We hear, remarks the Richmond *Whig*, of many large farmers in the upper country who have left their beautiful estates and with the negroes have gone further into the interior. Families from London, Fauquier, and Culpepper, have been impelled to these hasty retreats from hearthstones dear to them and their little ones, by the near approach of the [illegible] invader.

The Fourth Alabama Regiment, in the army of the Potomac, proposes to reënlist for the war, rejecting alike the fifty dollars bounty and the sixty days' furlough, saying that the cause is enough.

It is stated that Col. T. LOMAX, of Alabama, upon the expiration of the term of his enlistment, reënlisted as a private.

PATTONSBURGH, N. C., March 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the Whig:

In your issue of the 26th of this month I see a notice in which you make a slight mistake as regards the person who was left in charge of the steamer *Nashville*. She was left in command of Lieut. WM. C. WHITTLE, Confederate States Navy, son of Capt. WM. C. WHITTLE, Confederate States Navy. On hearing that the enemy had taken Newbern, he, rather than burn the gallant little ship, determined, on his own responsibility, to run the blockade again, and take her into another port. He was successful, and ran out under a hot fire from the whole hostile fleet. The *Nashville* has now been sold, and Lieut. WHITTLE has been sent to Charleston to deliver her to her owners. I hope this mistake will be corrected and honor be given to whom honor is due. E.

The Richmond *Dispatch* understands that the Mayor of Washington, N. C., was brought to that city, under arrest and lodged in Castel Godwin, charged with treason.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

A curious debate occurred in the City Council of Nashville on Thursday last, with reference to Gov. JOHNSON's requirement that the members of the Board should take the oath of allegiance. Mr. RAINS said that he objected to take the oath on principle, and not because he was an enemy of the United States. The additions and explanations were what he objected to. He spoke in feeling and eloquent terms of the benefits obtained from the United States Government, and his advocacy of it throughout his life, and concluded by declining to take the oath.

The Alderman of the Second Ward arose and said he had read the oath and taken it, and could not see that it differed materially from the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Some suppose they may take an oath to support the *Constitution* of the United States, and under the false impression that the Constitution has been *broken*, that they can oppose and fight against the *Government* of the United States. Although it has not been the custom for members of the City Government, he maintained that they ought to have done so. The Constitution and Laws of Tennessee required it. He closed by moving the adoption of resolutions.

President BRIEN called Alderman SMITH to the Chair. He believed that His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON had come among them to bring back to them their Constitutional rights and privileges, and to restore peace to the State and country. He had acted very leniently to our city officers, and submitted that oath so that it could be clearly understood by all. All *must* take the oath, and all officers of the City Government must be loyal men—loyal to the Government of the United States. Mr. BRIEN said he had some property, which he made himself, and he would rather lose all he had than that the best Government on God's green earth should be broken up.

Parson RAINS again rose to say that he did not desire any exceptions to be made in his behalf—he simply wanted it understood that he declined to take the oath on conscientious principles. It might and doubtless did appear very plain to his friends, Mr. BRIEN and Mr. SMITH, but to him—to his conscience—it was not, and he alone had to look to it. [Applause, from outside the bar, which was checked by the Chair.] He had opposed the separation from the beginning, but must decline the oath.

Messrs. BRIEN and SMITH said they made no personal allusion to Mr. RAINS; after which the resolutions were put and unanimously adopted, and transmitted to the Councilmen for action.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we cordially indorse and sanction the action of the Governor in the premises.

2. That it is the sense of the City Council, that the Government of the City of Nashville should be by loyal officers. And,

Whereas, it is known to the City Council, that a number of the city officers elected by the City Council aforesaid, and appointed by the former Mayor, for the present municipal year, who have also failed and refused to take the oath aforesaid as now required and prescribed by law, thereby manifesting their dis*loyalty* and enmity to the Government of the United States; Therefore be it

Resolved, 3d, That, (in pursuance to the power invested in us as the City Council aforesaid,) all the remaining municipal officers elected or appointed by the City Council, or appointed by the Mayor of said city, (by any law or ordinance,) who have not taken the oath aforesaid, as prescribed and required to be taken by the Mayor and City Council as aforesaid, are hereby declared vacant, and each and all of them dismissed from office. Provided, however, that this resolution shall in no wise apply to or affect any officer that has heretofore taken the oath now required to be taken.

The Council, in joint session, subsequently elected Mr. JOHN HUGH SMITH Mayor. Mr. SMITH thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and declared his intention of administering the affairs of his office in a *loyal* manner, and, as far as possible, see that every officer under him did the same.

RETURNING LOYALTY.

The Nashville *Union*, a new journal of thoroughly loyal principles, just started by Mr. S. C. MERCER, says, in its Friday's issue:

"Within the last few days, a large number of native Tennesseeans, men of intelligence, character and influence, have applied to Gov. JOHNSON for authority to raise troops for the Federal army. One man has already raised a whole company in Bedford County, one of the wealthiest counties in Middle Tennessee, and we learn that a whole regiment will be raised there. Great interest is manifested in the work of enlistment in various quarters, and in a very short time, we have no doubt that a much larger number of Tennesseeans will volunteer in the Federal army than ever volunteered or were drafted into the Confederate army. So soon as the millstone of oppression is lifted from her breast—and it is nearly rolled away—Tennessee will prove herself loyal by an immense majority. It is the opinion of highly intelligent Tennesseeans that this State is more loyal than Kentucky."

DIED.

The same paper says:

"We learn that Mr. J. O. GRIFFITH, lately one of the firm of the Nashville *Union and American* office, who fled from this city on the arrival of the Union army, was killed in Decatur, Alabama, a few days ago by some of his own party. An attempt was made by the rebels to force him into the service, upon which a difficulty arose that resulted in his death. He was one of the most active of the secession leaders of this city, and has perished by that very power which he helped to create."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Philadelphia Press, April 16.

The following items of intelligence are obtained from secession parties lately arrived here from the South:

"At New-Orleans it is considered an impossibility for our troops to take the city, unless at least 50,000 men are landed simultaneously. The river is chained above and below. The forts are numerous and well-manned, and apparently impregnable. The fortifications extend clear across from the river to the lake.

An institution worthy of imitation, the Free Market, is in full and successful operation at New-Orleans. At all places of public resort are boxes similar to our "poor boxes" at church doors, for the reception of donations for the Free Market. The planters and farmers around are very liberal in sending in supplies; some will send in a hogshead of sugar, some an ox or some sheep, &c., which the railroads and steamboats deliver free of freight and the draymen free of drayage. This market is said to be the best supplied of any. Each man, on joining the army, receives a ticket stating how many are dependent on him, and the bearers of these tickets are liberally supplied, free of any charge.

The steamer *Magnolia*, loaded with cotton, which was taken by our squadron in attempting to run the blockade, was one of five which started all together. The fleet consisted of the steamers *Magnolia*, *Tennessee*, *Whitmore*, *Atlanta* and *Florida*. All got safely out except the *Magnolia*. The plan was to go out together, so that some would get clear, and it worked better than was anticipated—the calculation being that at least two of them would be stopped. One of them carried 2,600 bales of cotton.

There is a good deal of manufacturing going on in New-Orleans. They have three large woolen mills turning out good cloth, the stock being brought from Texas. Four large cotton mills are running night and day. A company is making shoes for the army, and turning out two thousand six hundred pairs daily. There is no scarcity of leather, a number of tanneries being in full operation, and the forwarding of their shoes keeps one superintendent and a number of assistants as busy as possible.

COOK & BRO. have two large shops running by steam, making rifles, and altering flint-locks to percussion. CLARK has also two shops fully employed making rifle cannon, and a great many shops are busy making bayonets, bowie knives, &c. The workmen are paid $4 a day.

Mr. SLOCOMB, of the great hardware firm, has returned from the army to attend to his business. He intends soon resuming his command.

The last army parade turned out 34,000 men under arms. They were not well uniformed or armed, but [illegible] a preference to burn the city [illegible] occupied by our forces.

There is a large trade being carried on between Texas and Matamoras, in Mexico. The route is from Matamoras, through the Sounds, by water, to Corpus Christi, and from there by teams to Matamoras, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. There are seldom less than [illegible] foreign vessels at anchor receiving freight from Matamoras."

From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 18.

A foreign resident of New-Orleans lately passed through our city *en route* for Europe, who gave very interesting details of the condition of things in the Crescent City, and in the rebel army. From his position as a foreign subject, he had superior opportunities for obtaining information, and doubtless was less biased in forming opinions than persons interested on either side of our great contest. New-Orleans he represented to be in a very distressed and only partially defended condition. Foreign residents of wealth were despairing of the restoration of trade, and so far as possible, had already left, or were preparing to go—most of them leaving either for the West Indies or Europe. The banks were abundantly supplied with specie—about $18,000,000—but there was scarcely any in circulation, and Confederate money was worth only 40 cents on the dollar. Citizens engaged as home militia were more engaged in police service than in the defence of the city from apprehended attack, and only a feeble resistance could be made against a well-organized force. Every hope of their protection against the Union army, as well there as throughout the Southwest, was hung upon the success of the army concentrating at Corinth, and consequently, all available war material, particularly in the way of men, was sent thither. A company, comprising leading prominent merchants, bank officers, &c., had been formed and sent to Corinth, mainly to aid in stimulating others to go. The Vigilance Committee impressed men without hesitation, taking them at any time and from any place.

Leaving New-Orleans less than a fortnight ago, this gentleman proceeded to Corinth, and learned much from his personal observation of the condition of the army there, and of its intended march upon our forces. The force assembled was about 130,000 men, a large number of whom were sick and illy provided, because recently recruited. The seasoned, disciplined troops had many of them been eight and ten months without pay—never having had any. Their plans of attack, as determined on, was coincident with that which we have learned from its results, only that it was designed to have been made on Wednesday of last week, it being regarded as all important that Gen. Grant should be whipped before Gen. Buell joined him. On its success they staked everything, and were proportionately desperate and determined. The equipment and spirit of the two armies he found to be greatly in contrast when he passed into the lines of the Union army. He first saw our troops in Gen. Mitchel's Division, having passed from Corinth to Decatur by rail, and thence by carriage to Shelbyville. His relation to the combatants of course precluded the use of his information by our officers, and, indeed, kept him reticent of everything that would benefit them until after the engagement had removed the occasion for secrecy.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

FAREWELL TO HIS COMMAND.

Headquarters of the Mountain Department,
Wheeling, March 29, 1862.

General Orders, No. 4.—Brother Officers and Soldiers: Department Order No. 17 published the President's War Order No. 3, announcing the change in the limits and styles of this Department, and the assignment of an officer of superior rank to its command.

Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, United States Army, having arrived at Wheeling to assume the command, I now take leave of you in the only manner in which circumstances will permit, viz., in General Order:

Companions in arms: in this vast department of mountains and forests, in the rains of Summer, the cold and storms of Winter for nine months, I have witnessed your uncomplaining zeal and activity, your watchings, your marchings and your combats. Under God, to your bravery and good conduct it is due that not a single reverse has attended our arms in all these vast regions.

Wherever I go I shall bear with me the remembrance of men who, leaving home and its endearments against the force of all former tastes and habits, have undertaken to inure themselves to the toils, privations, hardships and dangers of military life, and have succeeded.

But, comrades, proud as I am of the manly energy you have thus displayed, I am prouder still to bear testimony to the pure and lofty patriotism which has called it forth.

No mean and sectional spirit, no low truckling to reckless leadership, no blind and ignorant fanaticism, has animated you. By your intelligence, your magnanimity and forbearance towards those whom the rebellion has misled, you have shown that you entered into the conflict with a conviction that the interests of free government and even of human freedom itself, opposed by arbitrary and despotic will, by rebellion in favor of despotism, lay in the issue, and that you fought for the liberties of all, both North and South.

Such men deserve to be, and will be free themselves; or, dying, bequeath liberty and a glorious name to their posterity.

That it may be your happy lot, in the Union and the Constitution and the laws, to be free and happy yourselves, and to bequeath freedom, happiness and a glorious name to your children, is my cherished wish and hope.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General United States Army.

PARTING COMPLIMENTS FROM HIS OFFICERS.

Wheeling, Monday, March 31, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers connected with the staff of Brig.-Gen. Rosecrans, held at the headquarters Mountain Department, Brig.-Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff was called to the Chair, and Major Joseph Darr was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that the President appoint a Committee to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the officers and Staff of Brig.-Gen. Rosecrans in parting with him, and to report upon a suitable testimonial to be presented to him.

The President appointed as the Committee, Major S. W. Crawford, Acting Inspector General; Major D. H. McPhail, U. S. A. Pay Department; Major Jos. Darr, Jr., First Virginia Cavalry, Provost-Marshal; First Lieut. C. Goddard, Aid-de-Camp, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the same Committee retained to procure the testimonial.

Resolved, That in terminating our official connection with Brig.-Gen. Rosecrans, we tender to him unanimously this expression of our heartfelt thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy that has always been extended to us in our intercourse with him, both official and private.

Resolved, That while we cannot but regret that our connection with him is thus terminated, we will ever cherish a remembrance of our association with him with feelings of the deepest attachment and regard, and will ever honor him as the man, the soldier and the Christian.

Resolved further, That a Committee be appointed to procure a suitable testimonial, to be presented to Brig.-Gen. Rosecrans, as a slight token of our regard; and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to him, and also published in the Wheeling, Cincinnati and New-York papers.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Major First Virginia Cavalry, Provost Marshal,
Secretary.

THE RESPONSE.

Wheeling, March 31, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your favor, inclosing a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the members of my late Staff, is just received.

The expression of such sentiments by such men, and at such a time, adds one more to the ties which bind me to those who composed the meeting.

To say that I bear testimony that they have displayed, in the degree becoming their standing as members of the staff, the patriotism, courage and endurance which have distinguished the troops of this Department, is not sufficient to satisfy my judgment or my heart.

I found in you all, gentlemen, such high intelligent appreciation of suggestions for the good of the service, and such prompt, cheerful and unremitting efforts to render your respective branches efficient, that I cannot help saying that to you in a great measure our Department owes its order, comfort and success.

That God may bless you, one and all, gentlemen of my late Staff, is the wish of your friend.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

To Brig.-Gen. G. L. Hartsuff, Major S. W. Crawford, Major R. E. Clary, Major D. H. McPhail, Major Jos. Darr, Jr. and the other officers of my late Staff, Wheeling, Va.

GENS. ROSECRANS AND FREMONT.

Editors Wheeling Intelligencer:

Thank you for calling my attention to a statement in a New-York paper, that "Gen. Rosecrans has resigned, declining to serve under Gen. Fremont."

When informed that Gen. Fremont had been assigned to the command of this Department, I telegraphed acknowledging the receipt of the order, and my cheerful acquiescence therein, as the result of the operation of a general principle, to wit: if a General is fit to hold his commission, he ought to have his command, of which the President is the judge.

Whether it was designed to disparage Gen. F., I do not know, but for myself, I utterly repudiate the principle of action indicated in the paragraph, and my personal feelings would not furnish the slightest grounds for such a step. W. S. ROSECRANS.

THE WAR ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. BENHAM.

Headquarters; Northern District,
Department of the South,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 1, 1862.

General Orders, No. 1.—I. In accordance with the orders of Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, Commanding the Department of the South, Brig.-Gen. Henry W. Benham hereby assumes command of the Northern District of this Department, and of the troops therein, constituting the First Division of the Army of the South, said District comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and all that part of Florida north of a line extending from Cape Canaveral, west to the Gulf coast, just south of Cedar Keys and its dependencies, and thence north to the Georgia line.

II. Until further orders, Senior Aid-de-Camp A. B. Ely will act as Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. H. F. Hawkes as Aid-de-Camp; Capt. Chas. E. Fuller, A. Q. M., U. S. Vol., as Division Quartermaster; First Lieut. Francis J. Shunk, Ordnance Department U. S. A., as Ordnance Officer; First Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., U. S. Corps of Engineers, as Engineer Officer.

The other officers necessary to complete the Staff will be hereafter designated—until which time all matters relating to the Medical and Commissary Department will be referred respectively through the Assistant Adjutant-General of the District, to Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A., Medical Director, and Capt. J. W. Turner, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the South. By order of

Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM.
A. B. Ely, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Northern District,
Department of the South,
Hilton Head, S. C., April 4, 1862.

General Orders, No. 2.—I. As many civilians obtain permission to visit Port Royal, who have no business of importance in connection with this department, and who are obliged to remain on board the transports while in port, and often to the inconvenience of the regular officers and those belonging to the vessels, it is deemed advisable to prohibit any person from coming whose business or duties are not directly connected with the public service, or who shall not previously have obtained the direct order of the Secretary of War, Quartermaster-General, or Chief Quartermaster at New-York City, for their transportation here.

II. Hereafter, upon the arrival at this port of any steamboat or other vessel, either owned by, or employed in the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the master of such vessel, immediately on casting anchor or upon arriving at the wharf, to report at once in person, or by a proper officer of the vessel, to the Quartermaster of the post in charge of the water transportation of this District, and also at the quarters of the General Commanding the District. It shall be the duty of the masters of all such vessels to report, in all such cases, in similar manner to these officers within the last half-hour before leaving the anchorage or the wharf, to depart from the harbor; excepting only in cases of unavoidable emergencies that may prevent such report being made from a vessel at her anchorage.

III. No vessel is to be ordered on any voyage beyond this port, or its coal dépôt, without the previous sanction of the General Commanding the District.

IV. In all cases of movements of detachments of troops, ordered hereafter in this district, it shall be the duty of the commander of such troops, immediately on receipt of the order, or other official notice, to communicate not only with the Quartermaster in charge of the water transportation, but with the masters of the vessels required, as soon as ascertained, that the most perfect coöperation possible may be obtained, as to the readiness of the vessel and of such troops; and such commanders will also, at once, inform the chief medical officer remaining at the post, that the proper disposition may be made in relation to the medical officers and the sick of their command.

V. No officer will hereafter be absent from any post in this district, without direct orders to that effect, or the special permission of the commanding officer of the post, and in the case of a field officer, of the senior officer on duty in the district.

By order of Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM.
A. B. Ely, A. A. Adjt.-Gen.

FORT PULASKI BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Tybee Island, Wednesday, April 9.

The Union battery on King's Landing, directly opposite to Fort Pulaski, mounts ten 13-inch mortars, two columbiads, and four rifled cannon, throwing either shot or shell. This battery will be by far the most effective in the coming bombardment, which may open now at any time.

Another battery, situated a mile further south, and within a mile of the old Spanish fort on this island, mounts two 13-inch mortars, a rifled cannon and a columbiad.

The magazines which our forces have built to support these two batteries contains 22,000 pounds of powder, 20,000 10-inch and 13-inch shells, and 30,000 solid shot.

The old Spanish fort, or, as it is called, the Martello Tower, situate on the southeastern extremity of Tybee Island, was repaired and mounted with an effective armament by our troops of 32 and 64-pounders.

Breastworks, a mile in circumference, have also been built, entirely surrounding the fort.

The battery on King's Landing was entirely built by our troops during the night, the work upon it commencing at sundown and ending at sunrise.

The mortars with which it was mounted, each weighing ten tons, were drawn from the beach, a distance of two miles, by the soldiers.

It was a difficult but necessary mode of transportation. Roads had to be made and trees felled in order to accomplish this end. It required 300 men to haul the massive mortars with any degree of progress. Ammunition has been prepared by our troops for a ten days' bombardment. The troops upon Tybee Island, a week ago, did not exceed 2,000. Shells have been thrown from the parapet of Fort Pulaski which struck inside of the breastworks of the Spanish fort. Owing to some defect, none of them exploded, and thus failed to do any damage.

A day or two since, our troops captured a white man and two negroes in a boat, who were carrying a mail and provisions to the rebels in the fort. They were stealthily rowing through a creek, and were taken within 400 yards of the fort.

The time occupied by this unfortunate trip from Savannah was 36 hours. Our troops were very much refreshed by this accession to their commissary department, and upon the rebel mail being overhauled valuable information was gained.

The captured white man is a native of Connecticut, and had resided in Savannah for nine years.

Upon being asked why he, a Northern man, should be engaged in aiding the rebels, he said that he did it for the sake of money. He received $50 for every trip to the fort; the negroes and boat were provided for him by the inhabitants of Savannah. He said the fishing business had become very dull, and it was necessary that he should do something for a living.

Our troops, using the negroes as guides, have explored all the creeks leading from the mainland to the fort, and placed pickets in their vicinity, in order to prevent any further attempts to relieve the garrison in a similar manner.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Savannah, April 1, 1862.

Since my last letter the people of this city have been so profoundly exercised on the question of the river defences and the floating battery, that I have not been able to devote the usual time to keep you posted on the events and occurrences transpiring in our neighborhood. Batteries are being rapidly placed in position on Tybee Island by the Federals, and on all points in the neighborhood affording a chance to reach the fort. Mortar batteries mounting heavy pieces, some believed by Gen. Pemberton to be of unusual weight and calibre, (I have been told by one who conversed with him that he does not doubt that 20-inch mortars are in possession of the Yankees,) and further, the continual and steady advance and occupation of these points seem to show a determination on their part to make the attack on the fort before long.

It may be said that Pulaski is completely invested, and though the distance is great yet they have the means of reaching a greater range by their improved ordnance. Some shots fired at the fort have passed over it, and near half a mile beyond. The fort is well protected, and the garrison is composed of men who will not be found wanting when the time of trial comes. I belive it capable of resisting or rather enduring such a bombardment successfully, but the besieged must be greatly harrassed and annoyed by their continual fire

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, April 7, 1862.

Our citizens, by a handsome majority, ratify their City Council's ordinance for the levy of a special tax in support of Union volunteers' families. The vote of 1,153 against the tax comprised all our rebel or Southern rights, and not a few reputable and hitherto reliable Unionists, who claim to have voted against it on personal and local grounds entirely aside from National politics. Had it been generally understood that the rebels were secretly canvassing to make this local tax question a political party test, and to claim all who voted against it as "Southern rights," the anti-tax vote would have been smaller, and the pro-tax vote greatly larger. The great bulk of the Union vote was not polled. It will speak out with its emphasis and effect of last year, whenever called forth and aroused by the subject and the occasion. Considering the location, position, relations and embarrassments of this city, she has, perhaps, proportionately done as much for the cause of loyalty as any city in the Union, and will continue to do as much.

Louisville's assets for the year ending 10th prox., were $5,271,800 35; her liabilities, $3,546,235 82. So her surplus assets, a month ago, amounted to $1,725,565 53. Her sinking fund for the liquidation of her bonded debts has increased since 1860, and exceeds $75,000.

PONTIAC.

ILLINOIS TO MAINE.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has acknowledged, as follows, the message sent to the Western States by the Legislature of Maine:

State of Illinois, Executive Department,
Springfield, April 5, 1862.

His Excellency Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine:

Dear Sir: I send back to Maine the thanks of all the loyal hearts of Illinois for the kind greetings and the warm approval contained in the letter of her able Executive, and in the resolutions of her General Assembly.

The gallant sons of Illinois and of other Western States, who have endured so much, and won so many brilliant victories, will have ample returns for all they have suffered and all they have achieved, by such grateful approval from her patriotic sister States. Your cheering words will fire their patriotic hearts for additional triumphs over the enemies of our common country.

It is a cheering thought that, though long distance intervenes between Illinois and Maine, that the glory of one is the glory of the other, and the same success which thrills the hearts of the denizens of the prairie finds instantaneous and sympathetic response in all the dwellers upon the Eastern shore, and from all your pine-covered hills. There is a holy bond of "Union." May that bond be forever unbroken and perpetual, and our distant people long be under one flag, one Constitution and one nationality, and forever linked together by the same undying affection for the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
RICHARD YATES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL SCHOONER KATE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

United States Steamer Mount Vernon,
Blockading off Wilmington, N. C.,
Thursday, April 3, 1862.

Yesterday the schooner *Kate*, of Nassau, N. P., attempted to run the blockade at this station. This vessel gave chase, when the rebels, finding they could not save their vessel, run her aground, set fire to her, and saved their precious hides from capture; a boat's crew from this vessel extinguished the fire on board of her, before it had burned long, or done much damage. Her cargo was examined, and found to consist of 450 sacks of salt, consigned by Addersly & Co., of Nassau, N. P., to John P. Fraser & Co., of Charleston, S. C., or Wright & Co., of St. Johns, N. B. She had the secesh rag on board, which we have taken. After repeated efforts to pull her off, which were all unsuccessful, as she was run well up on shore, it was determined to burn her, which was effectually accomplished. The cargo was previously started overboard to add to the saltness of the ocean. From papers found on board of her, it is presumed that she has run the blockade several times, as the *Lucy A. Holmes* and the *Leonora*; but whatever her name was, she has made her last voyage between Nassau and any of the rebel ports. The rebels on shore tried the range of their rifles on our boat's crew, but a few shells thrown among them sent them off. The United States steamer *Cambridge* arrived here on the 2d.

HOW THE CONTRABANDS WORK.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Hague's Point, S. C., April 2:

"The negroes on this plantation are planting corn and potatoes, cotton, &c., and are doing the work in the best style. They work for pay, and with that incentive accomplish more in ten hours than before in ten days. The corn has already sprung up, and is growing finely. There are some 50 head of negroes on this place, and they are as lively as crickets and happy as the day is long."

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LAST LECTURE.

The Relations of Mankind to Nature.

The final lecture of the course delivered by Prof Agassiz, before the Athenæum Association, took place at Irving Hall on Monday evening last. The presence of Gen. Scott upon the platform elicited from the audience the most complimentary recognition, which was duly acknowledged by the old hero.

Prof. Agassiz said he proposed to discuss this evening the relations of mankind to nature. Man, the highest in this work of God, was the only being who could have such emotions as they had just witnessed, (referring to the welcome extended to Gen. Scott.) [Applause.] The investigations of natural history were no more a subject of mere curiosity, for with that science were connected some of the most important problems which have their origin in the study of nature. He hoped the interest thus awakened would go some way toward inducing the people of this City to found an Institution devoted to the study of nature. [Applause.] Natural history should be studied by all, the study to begin at school, and never to end.

The first step in the inquiry into the relations of man with the animal world, is to recognize the identity of the structure of man with the animals belonging to the same division in the animal kingdom. Man is ranked with vertebrates. In the class of mammalia we rank carniverous and herbiverous animals. We form part of that class, the same as the birds, reptiles, and even the fishes. It is no exaggeration to say that our frame is constructed upon the same plan as the frame of these very animals, that humanity is rooted in the animal kingdom, and that these roots sink down to the level of the fish. There are different degrees of complication—different modes of carrying out one and the same plan. The calling into existence of any one member of this great comprehensive type implies relations toward all the other members, and also implies the final introduction upon the earth of that crowning being—that crowning family to which we ourselves belong. The general zoological characteristic of vertbrates is the presence of a backbone, dividing the body into cavities, each of which contains organs of a different kind from the other. Take first the representation of a fish. In the cavity of the backbone is the spinal marrow, which extends the whole length of the fish. In the head, it is expanded into the brain, for the brain is a prolongation of the spinal marrow. The cavities of the body contain respectively the organ of digestion, of circulation, and of breathing. Outside of this there is the fleshy covering, extending from the head to the tail. In the arrangement of these fleshy masses in fish, we have the simple form of transverse bands symmetrically arranged from head to tail, and from each of these bands there arise, between the successive backbones, cords or threads which are connected with the spinal marrow, and are called nerves, sending sensibility to all parts. In the head these threads are raised to a higher plain, and are the nerves of the organs of the senses. There is a direct connection of every part of the system with every other part. Nothing is more regular in its arrangement than the structure of the fish. There are various modes of arrangement of the fins of fishes; but, in general, there are two fins corresponding to our arms, and two to our legs. The four fins of the fishes correspond to the four feet of the four-footed animals, and to the limbs of winged animals. That is, the ventrical fins correspond to the wings of birds, and the pectoral fins to their feet, as well as to the fore and hind feet of four-footed animals, and the arms and legs of man.

In reptiles an advance is marked by a small indentation, indicating the presence of a tendency to isolate the head, and give it prominence over the rest of the body. In proportion as this is accomplished, we have a modification of the structure of the limbs.

The Professor here illustrated, by diagrams, the wonderful similarity between the bony structure of a fin and that of the arm and hand of man. There is no difference in conception. There is only a difference of execution by Him, to whom to make a fin, or wing, or arm is one and the same thing. [Applause.] Between the lowest and the highest there are, of course, many different types. The salamander has a little projection from the side of the body, which terminates in a nail. The serpent, at the lower end of the abdominal cavity, terminates in a similar appendage. There is a snake of the lizard family with even a greater prominence. Then there are those with one finger, and in such relation to the ribs that it is no exaggeration to say that these limbs are a prolongation of the ribs. Some have them more complicated, and placed in various positions. In lizards we see these limbs greatly perfected by the complication of their fingers. These are not subservient to locomotion. Locomotion is performed by the undulations of the backbone. We have to rise to a higher series to find these limbs perfected so as to enable the animal to raise itself from the ground. When we reach the turtle the backbone is stiffened, and the limbs serve as organs of locomotion. The head has by this time become longer, and the tail reduced to a slight appendage. It is not a change in the framework; it is only a difference in the dimensions assigned to different parts. The head, neck and tail are the same, with limbs instead of fins. Then the scales and feathers correspond. The difference is very slight—so slight that there are certain forms of scales that can hardly be distinguished from certain forms of feathers. Of the aquatic birds, penguins have their shoulders of the upper part covered with wings provided with scales. Aristotle knew this peculiarity, for he says: "The feather is to the bird, what the scale is to the fish." The resemblance was considered a modern discovery, but, in reading over Aristotle, he found that the old philosopher knew it all. [Applause.]

When we reach the noble frame of man there is a further modification in the parts. We bring the backbone in one direction with the prolongations of the hind limbs. The erect position is characteristic of man, but that there is no special difference in that peculiarity may be proven by seeing a bear rise on its hind legs. Even in those organs connected with the mental operations, man is not specially privileged. There is, of course, a difference in superiority, but the organs are one and the same. Our brain is constructed upon the same plan as the brain of a fish. It has the same parts, and no other. The organs of sense, arising from that brain, are placed in the same position, and these nerves correspond to one another. The brain of a fish is on a level with its body; but its nerves are connected with the various organs precisely like the nerves in the brain of a human being. In reptiles we find a somewhat different development. The brain is more raised above the level of the body, and the separation of the head from the body is accompanied by a slight rising. In birds, the front region of the brain becomes greater, and the head is raised and placed on a movable neck. In mammalia, the front part of the brain covers the second, and the second covers the third. The maximum development is reached in the human frame, in which the front brain covers the other parts, and the whole is placed at the head of the body, which rises perpendicularly to it. Thus, by tracing the gradation among the brains of animals, we can determine that man's is the highest development, and yet built upon the same plan as that of the lowest fish. The difference is in degree, not in kind; and, therefore, we find all those manifestations which are characteristic of mankind developed in a rudimentary form in the more intelligent animals, so that the unity in that type of creation is unmistakable.

If we proceed to consider the order in which animals were introduced upon the surface of the earth, we cannot fail to perceive that there was an intention from the beginning of placing man at the head of creation. The three classes of radiates make their appearance in the lowest beds, where we find polyps, acalephs and echinoderms. So it is with the articulates. All these classes are contained in the successive geological periods up to the present time. But it is not so with the vertebrates. In the lowest beds we find no mammalia, birds or reptiles, only fishes. Reptiles appear in the carboniferous period. About the triassic period, animals which remind us of birds. Later still we find genuine birds. Later still, animals which recall quadrupeds. It is only in the beginning of the present period that we find indications of the calling into existence of the present state of things.

Now is it possible—is it probable that the later and higher animals have grown out of the earlier and lower? Have we a regular gradation from the lowest to the highest? Is not that gradation presented by reptile, bird, mammalia and man? Have living beings been created or not? These are important questions. Have these animals been evolved out of the germs of the lowest, which were first called into existence, or have they been made one after the other in the order in which we find them buried in the strata forming the crust of our globe? We must take into account the fact that there is no connection between three-fourths of the animal kingdom and the other fourth. Radiates, articulates, and molluscs begin and end as radiates, articulates and molluscs. Neither one of these classes has risen from the other, since we have all three at the beginning. Neither have vertebrates arisen from any of the others, since we have them at the beginning side by side with representatives of all these other classes.

The fishes found in the lowest and oldest beds are not like our fishes. Compared with those now living, they present a strange difference. The curious fish known as the garpike, found in Western waters, is in a great measure like a reptile, and strikingly resembles the oldest fossil fishes. The peculiar relation of some fishes to birds is seen in the names applied to them by fishermen, such as sea-vultures, sea-eagles, &c. There is much similarity to birds in the mode of development, and to mammalia in the care of the young. All the oldest fishes belong to this tribe. It is evident that when the first fish was made, the making of reptiles, birds and mammalia were in the mind of the Author of all these beings, who designed to crown them all by the introduction of the nobler form of man. [Applause.] The idea of gradual development is out of the question. The plan is complete in its beginning, complete before it is executed, finished in its details, even before those details are witnessed by the senses.

In the beginning, then, we have fish-like vertebrates. Then we proceed to the succession of birds, during which that kind of type is prominent. We have ganoids in the silurian age, and carboniferous. By their side we have salackians and other fishes. The moment the reptile is introduced, which is at the carboniferous period, it takes on fish-like characteristics—as the icthyosaurus and its extraordinary cotemporary the pterodactyl. The great Creator kept in view constantly the past as well as the future; and we should recognize his intention. [Applause.] The first time that mammalia are called into existence is very late in the history of the physical world—whale-like mammalia came first, next the elephant, and so follow carniverous animals; and later yet, monkeys, approximating the type of man. It is only at the highest stage of the whole development that we find man. Each is as different from the animals that preceded, as mankind is different from the monkeys that exist now. Everywhere, all over the world, there is such difference in the variety and form of monkeys, that the attempt to consider them as derived one from the other, leads directly to the idea that cotemporaries can be their own ancestors. [Laughter.] The same remark will apply to the creation of mammalia, for the whole of this great diversity appears at once. We should, on any other hypothesis, consider that, as derived from the same predecessor, a variety of forms which are in themselves different.

Everywhere we find evidence that the plan, so well matured at the beginning is carried out. The resemblance continues from beginning to end. It is perfectly evident that in the beginning we had an intimation that when the early fishes were called into existence, it was the determined plan that in the end there should appear man.

The idea laid out at the beginning as the plan for the successive introduction of vertebrates, remains the pattern according to which all animals which belong to that class are to be constructed. In the egg of the bird, reptile, or fish, we see the same form even in outline, yet we never see one species hatched from the egg of another. Nor did out of the egg of any one of these classes, rise any of the quadrupeds. Yet all these animals come from an egg which is identical in appearance. We are in no way justified in assuming that any of the differences which we observe in any animals can grow out of a change in others. To assume the contrary would be as erroneous as to assume that rocks grow one out of the other because that is a relationship between the character of their compositions, or, that the works of Shakespeare have grown one out of the other.

The fact of the material disconnection among animals, is, to my mind, satisfactory evidence that they have not grown one out of the other. The connection which I can read between them, tells me that they are all the work of one and the same mind, and that that mind has worked with the same purpose from the beginning—from the moment when, among vertebrates, He called into existence the fish, up to the time of the introduction of man. [Applause.]

IMPORTANT SANITARY SUGGESTIONS.

Report to the Sanitary Association, by Dr. A. K. Gardner.

The paper presented herewith was read by the author, Dr. A. K. Gardner, of this City, to the Sanitary Association, and received the approval of this body. It was afterward read to the New-York Medico Chirurgical College, by Dr. Sayre, and was unanimously adopted by this learned body. It was presented to the Board of Health, at a special meeting called for the purpose of hearing it, and receiving their commendation, it was referred to the Committee consisting of the City Physician and the City Inspector, to report ordinances which shall embody the principles stated in it, and present them to the Common Council for enactment:

The Government of the world has not been more essentially modified in its form, during the last ten centuries, than in its objects. Once its aim was simply to maintain a certain dynasty—this or that man or family in power—or to add to his dominions, and riches and vanity. As we now find it, the tables are completely turned—in a free and independent Government like this, most markedly so. In almost every country of Christendom, in a greater or less degree, the people are now to be supported in ease and luxury; it is their glory and rights that are now to be established and maintained, while the so-called ruler is the hard-worked vassal, whose duty it is to attend to the wants of the people. Formerly it was but the power of the nation that was regarded. A so-called beneficent king, after he was himself maintained in luxury, sometimes took care to protect his people from external spoliation and internal robbery, and here his duties ceased. The modern Governments of Europe add to this some interference by international treaties, so as to make a mart for the products of their countries' labor, an interchange of goods upon the best terms, &c.

In our country we profess to do more. Beside protection, beside commerce, we mean to give education, which, if thorough and acted upon, would in return give everything else which a Government can bestow.

Unfortunately, the love of gain contravenes the full carrying out of these teachings. To make money we build cities in the most unhealthy localities and Government must sewer and drain them. A greedy individual will build a death-trap tenement house and Government must step in and regulate it. The mere gathering in of the people, forming dense populations, makes a necessity for Governmental interference, and the power which was once content with affording simple protection from outside enemies and inside robbers and murderers, next educates and finally renders the lives of the people healthful, and thereby still further conduces to general happiness.

If then it be assumed that it is obligatory upon the Government to attend to the health of the community, and particularly of its lower classes, who cannot take this care themselves, it certainly is excusable in any one who may venture to point out any neglects or deficiencies in this respect.

CLEAN STREETS

The object of the present remarks is to suggest three ways whereby the public health may be materially improved. The first of these is by clean streets. I would not venture upon so trite a topic, did I not desire to do more than to reiterate the old and familiar cry against their filthiness, and to assert their injurious effects upon the health. I wish to propose a remedy. It is patent to any one that the gutters are the foulest portion of the street. Being the lowest, all the fluid portions from the rest of the street and its side-walks run into them; they receive the contents of the slop-pails of most of the houses where the nuisance is the greatest; they are, in all streets, apt to be obstructed by droppings from the ash-barrels, and above the dams thus formed, festering fluids collect, of most horrible offensiveness. In the cold weather this causes no disease, because frozen, but in the heat of Summer it breeds pestilence. Even in the best and cleanest of streets there is more or less odor arising from the gutters. Now this may be most easily entirely prevented, by allowing the Croton water to run in a small stream through it every day. Place a hydrant at the highest point in every block in the City, and make it a part of the policeman's duty every afternoon to turn on the water for an hour, half an hour, or fifteen minutes. Formerly it was said that there was not water enough for cleaning the streets in any manner. Shall this be said now, with our reservoir costing millions? Shall it be said so, when we have water enough for skating ponds and ornamental fountains? When the water is running constantly in every bar-room of the City, in the stables, and watering troughs everywhere, have we not enough to make our streets sweet to the nostrils and salubrious to the whole community? Some years since, I wrote to the Mayor hoping that we might have public drinking hydrants around the City, and a few have been so located, [illegible] ty, but not enough to supply [illegible] hydrants now proposed might be made to answer the double purpose. The city of Paris [illegible] in this manner, and the water is pumped up from the Seine by a steam-engine. Surely, we can afford to do it where the water costs nothing.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The next proposition which I shall make is for the establishment of public baths. With all our boasted civilization, how far we have fallen behind the ignorant, brutal Romans and Greeks of yore! The poorer portion of this City, who pay well for water, get but little of it. They have a right to claim that public baths be located all over the City. Private speculation is now establishing Turkish baths, as they are called, with a capital of $40,000. This is simply a luxury. Private speculation, or more correctly private philanthropy,—investing money for the good of the poor, simply hoping not to be actual losers by the operation,—established a general wash-house, with public and private baths attached. If any should doubt whether such a project was popular or not, they should look in at the public bath, where two or three cents was paid for its use. There should be at least a dozen floating baths for salt water bathing in Summer time, moored temporarily in various localities in the City. There should also be as many more fresh-water baths in various internal portions of the City, with conveniences for warming the water in Winter, and for which a cent or two might be charged. A revenue might also be obtained so as to make the house self-supporting, from extras, private rooms, &c.

Now I do not recommend this as a luxury, although I could defend the proposition on that ground alone, but I advocate it on moral and hygienic grounds. Cleanliness has been said to be next to godliness. Purity of body is certainly worthy of thought in connection with purity of spirit. Is it a mere matter of accident that thieves, burglars, and cutthroats are dirty? External cleanliness is rarely seen in connection with internal blackness. But without dwelling too long upon what is at best but speculative, let us look at a matter of fact. Cleanliness is health—filthiness is disease. Keep the pores open! says the Doctor. Keep the pores open! says Nature. But how can this be done with a skin covered with its own exhalations, with dust and dirt? With violent effort Nature sweats through this crust, but the insensible perspiration which can take the place of the secretions from the liver, the lungs, or the kidneys—this process is entirely arrested, and the consequence, sooner or later, is disease. Disease throngs the dispensaries, populates the hospitals, enriches apothecaries and doctors, but the individuals suffer and die, the families are perished, and the City population is largely taxed. Think you that the grimy skin of the coal-heaver, the soot of the blacksmith, the green hair and clothing of the workers in brass, is healthy? Do the emanations from the unwashed bodies which throng our City cars smell healthy to you?

I will say nothing of the indecent exposure, or the dangers attendant upon the Summer bathers along our wharves. These are as nothing compared with the benefits to accrue to the morals and health of a city when the opportunities for cleanliness shall be as free as the light of Heaven. As we cannot look to any modern city in either the Old or New World for an example, let us take the initiative, as we did when we undertook the herculean task of drawing a river through our City, till now, however, more for convenience and luxury than for health and general happiness.

Since this paper was written I have accidentally conversed with one of the first singers of this city, who informed me that he was about to throw up a lucrative situation in the choir of a church in this city, where he obtained a large salary, where his efforts were appreciated, and where almost everything was to his taste. But there was one fatal objection which drove him from this otherwise agreeable field of labor; this was the *animal effluvia* from the unwashed bodies of some thousands of pious, but dirty, worshipers. They had put on their "best Sunday go-to-meeting clothes," but had "made clean only the outside of the platter." Now the reason why these people were thus filthy was mainly because they were poor. The bulk of the congregation lived in a few rooms each, in which there were no baths. They wanted but the opportunity, and the luxury, as it then was, would soon have been made a necessity, and the artist would not have felt compelled to leave a church on account of the overpowering stench which rose up to the organ-loft, and which all the incense of the altar could not conceal.

PUBLIC URINALS.

The third point to which I shall draw attention, is the necessity of public places for the accommodation of the wants of the body. It cannot be possible that a City can have obtained the magnitude of New-York without any attention being paid to this great necessity, except it be that, save in individual cases, the community has not considered, not the convenience nor the decency of this proposition, but its necessity as a matter of health.

Even of those who have fully appreciated its importance, most have felt a queazy sensibility at considering a topic of so delicate a nature as one which looked at mankind in any other light than as an angel, living on air or ambrosia, and entirely spiritual, intellectual and etherial. Having no such sensibilities or squeamishness of any sort, myself, I venture to-night to tell the community, what they well know themselves, that any man, and, far more, any woman, may walk from one end of this City to the other, in the most dire torture, without finding an opportunity to obtain the relief to the necessities of the body, without such indecent exposure of the person as would render the individual liable to arrest and fine by the civic authorities.

If each individual will but consider the personal inconvenience and suffering he may have undergone once or twice only, and allow that the rest of the community may have experienced the same, perhaps in a greater degree, the opinion will be unanimous that the public imperatively demand some conveniences in this respect. Now, as medical men, long conversant with the effects of these restraints upon the general health, it is our duty to say to the community that the results of such prolonged sufferings and deprivations are most injurious as well as disagreeable, and painful diseases are engendered of a most distressing character, of life-long duration. The details of the results of such prolonged sufferings are not adapted to a public meeting, or to a popular paper, like the present, but gentlemen will find my statements corroborated by the testimony of every medical man of ordinary experience, and to them I will refer those seeking for more particular information.

Legislation upon this point is not, however, without precedent. The City of Paris is abundantly provided with appropriate places. Privies and urinals are plentifully distributed over the city, along the quays, upon the bridges crossing the Seine, along the Boulevards, resorts open to all are numerous. The better classes give a sou or so (a cent or two) to the old woman who has the charge of them. The law should compel every public place let for concerts and lectures, every theatre, place of amusement, porter-house, &c., to keep commodious and sufficiently ample accommodations for the company frequenting it, so that the nuisance and outrage of decency noticed in the streets around these places, more especially in the night-time, shall be entirely arrested. Especial attention should be paid to the accommodation of females and children, whose necessities in their varous physical conditions require especial attention, as a matter alike of hygiene and humanity. Although water-closets are to be found at most of the ferries, there is scarcely one on any of the boats; there are many of the railroad cars without them, and occasionally a whole train on which none are to be found. None of the City railroad stations are furnished with them, and but few of the churches and lecture rooms are provided with this absolute necessity. It is high time that legislation made this matter compulsory upon many, and a public matter, under civic regulations, in public squares and thoroughfares.

These hygienic endeavors, it seemed to me, to be especially necessary at the present season. We are in great danger of suffering from pestilential epidemics. Being on the grand route of travel between our typhus-infected camps and both the east and west of the country, we are constantly having the sick and wounded passing through our City, thereby, in some degree, tainting the general atmosphere and exposing our City to a similar epidemic, although typhus fever is one from which this locality is singularly exempt. I do not, however, consider this a formidable danger, or one very probable, yet, still, such a scourge would be so serious an evil, that by any neglect we should not allow the possibility of its inception.

A more probable, and every way more calamitous occurrence, would be a cholera epidemic. Should this fell disease again visit this City, the cost in actual expense, in the damage to the business of this City, coming so on the heels of the great financial disasters of the last year, would pay a hundred, aye, a thousand, times for all that is proposed to be done in this paper. The possibility of a cholera epidemic is not all imaginary. We know that it has again started from its lair in the extreme East, and that it has progressed hitherward on the same road that it has always advanced, and is now ravaging the country of Asia Minor, and thereabouts.

With the present modes of travel, we know disease advances rapidly. It is only a question of time when it arrives here. It is only a question of cleanliness and general salubrity how terrific and sweeping will be its ravages. Shall we wait supinely till it is at our threshold? Or, should not our City, which arms itself in anticipation of an iron-plated war vessel, take precautions against the root of disease, always present, which threatens to bring such reinforcements as shall decimate our City?

Hon. Horace Greeley on "One Year of Civil War."

A LECTURE BEFORE THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Horace Greeley lectured on Friday evening, before the Ninth Ward Republican Association, on "One Year of Civil War." Previous to the lecture, Ex-Alderman Starr, on behalf of the Association, announced that they had determined upon a course of lectures, and had secured for speakers some of the most eminent orators of the City. [Applause.]

Mr. Greeley commenced by recalling the scenes of a year since—the outbreak of the rebellion, the assault on Fort Sumter, the attempt on Mr. Lincoln's life, the massacre of Massachusetts soldiers in Baltimore. He confessed that he had not believed that the South would ever carry into effect its threats of dissolving the Union. He had not supposed that 500,000 men would be found to take up arms against this, the best Government in the world. [Applause.] But if he had expected such a result, he would have voted and acted as a Republican, precisely as he did vote and act. [Applause.] It was a bad, hateful thing to live under a Government controlled by a few men, and which did not respect the popular votes, but it would be a far worse thing if we were obliged to cast our votes representing our fears, and not our desires. [Applause.] For himself he should always vote according to his own judgment, let the consequences be what they might. The noblest spectacle ever seen was that of [illegible] citizens voting for Lincoln, as they did, in the face of the threats upon their personal and pecuniary interests. He reviewed the incidents of the last Presidential campaign to show that the Southern leaders [illegible] at the election of Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of obtaining a pretext for the violent dissolution of the Union. This was their plan, because they knew that they could not secure in their own section a fair vote in favor of secession. For himself, he admitted that he was in favor of the principle of self-government, and was willing that the South should secede, if it did so peaceably and legally, by means of a convention of the people duly authorized. It was not the solid planters and business men of the South who carried the South out of the Union. It was a system of terrorism by the [illegible] hostility of violent revolutionary faction. The border States, had voted unanimously in favor of remaining in the Union, and, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina, they had not a fair majority for secession in any of the cotton States, at the beginning. The terrorism of the Southern oligarchy had driven all the poor whites into the Southern Army. It was only by such conscription that the Southern ranks could be filled. If this was a war in which the judgment, conscience and heart of the South was engaged they would not have to resort to such means. [Applause.] We, on the contrary, had all the recruits we wanted, simply for love of the Union. [Applause.] But it was said by some "the war could have been prevented." Oh, yes; if the North would let the South have all its own way. [Laughter and applause.] But the Southern leaders were determined on secession. They knew that Republicanism was no new thing; that it originated with Thomas Jefferson, the model Democrat. The statesmen of the Slaveholding States taught us to keep Slavery out of the territories. Even at the breaking out of the Mexican War, the North gave notice that if any territory was acquired, it should be free territory. The whole tenor of the propositions of the Southern delegates in the Peace Convention of 1861 was, that the North should give up its opposition to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. They would not even be satisfied with voting for their own principles in Congress, and tacking them to the appropriation bills, but insisted that the North should abandon its principles, and go with them, and do as they wished. The last Congress had gone so far as to submit for the adoption of the States an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that Congress should have no power to abolish Slavery in the States. And that would have been ratified if the South would have been pleased with it; but the South insisted that the North should openly recede from its avowed principles; and, because we had not done that, civil war had been initiated. He was glad that the Government had compelled the rebels to initiate hostilities. The Government stood deprecatingly, imploringly and trustingly. In a conversation with the President on the 4th of March last, the President had evidently no thought of having to fight for his rightful position. The Inaugural was evidently the work of a man who believed that all that was necessary was to convince the South that there was no intention of infringing upon its legal rights. The South had the advantage in the outset, but since the 1st of January last, in spite of what he deemed bad generalship, the cause of the North seemed to be successful. The rebellion was very nearly on its last legs. [Applause.] With steady earnestness, activity and resolution, we are near the end of the war. He believed that, if a silent ballot could be had, the Southern army would be found in favor of giving up the contest. [Applause.] What we had most to fear was a compromise. He was opposed to allowing the destroyers of the Union to be its masters again. [Applause.] He feared that there were men here in New-York aching to be parties to a grand, new, magnificent compromise. Such a course would justify revolution on account of the loss of an election, which would be worse for this Republic than ten years of war. [Applause.] It would put us in the position of the South American Republics—appealing from the ballot-box to the musket. He alluded to the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond, in connection with the rumor that the French Government was about to hint to the rebels that they had better give up the contest. His conviction was that the safety of the Union depended on the overthrow of Slavery. [Applause.] The best thing would be that Slavery should die, and the Union live. [Applause.] He thought the Government had been conducted with rare ability. [Applause.] We ought to trust Mr. Lincoln, for his heart was right, and he was at the same time one of the shrewdest men in the country. [Applause.] He believed that the end of the contest would be for the benefit of the country. [Applause.] He did not think the war would last long—but it was certain that the longer it did last the worse it would be for Slavery. [Applause.] We still held back our most formidable weapon—that of emancipation. [Applause.] God had brought the war upon us for a wise, benignant purpose. The end would be the death of Slavery and the universality of Liberty.

The exercises closed with a patriotic song from the Union Glee Club, which was encored.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Another batch of prisoners, numbering one hundred and fifty, arrived here on Friday, and were sent to Governor's Island. They are part of those captured at Fort Pulaski. Another batch is expected this morning. The men are uniformed like the Cape Hatteras prisoners, in rather dirty looking gray.

Capt. Marshall, of the Seventh Infantry, late recruiting officer at Rochester, has been appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers. He is an officer of considerable experience and promise, and has long desired an opportunity of going into active service, but has been kept at Rochester as mustering and disbursing officer for volunteers, as well as recruiting officer for the regular army.

The contract for the burial of such soldiers as may die in New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, has been awarded to A. J. Case, Undertaker, Grand-street, whose charge will be $10 each funeral. The soldiers will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, in a plain white-wood or pine coffin, stained. Each grave will be marked, and a correct register kept of the name, age, regiment, &c., of the deceased.

The iron-clad frigate *Kensington*, building at Philadelphia, is making good way, and is expected to be ready for launching by the 1st of May. This is considerably earlier than was anticipated two weeks ago.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Hutchins has been appointed to the steamer *Massachusetts*, which was put into commission here on Wednesday. This completes the list of her officers.

There were no movements of vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Friday, but business has not been any brisker than it is now, since the war commenced. A gang of caulkers was set to work on the ship *Sheppard Knapp*, which still lies in the stream, and the men have to use floating stays. The carpenters continue hard at work on the frigate *Sabine*.

The storeship *Release* will be ready early next week. Any one having friends in the United States vessels on the Mediterranean station, have a good opportunity of communicating with them now, as both the *Release* and the *Sabine* are going to that station. Letters should be left at the Brooklyn Lyceum.

The crew of the *Mohawk* was discharged and paid off on Friday.

A detachment of 50 marines for the United States steamer *Saranac*, on the Pacific station, will leave by the next Aspinwall steamer.

The *John Adams* has been floated alongside the wharf again, and is being pushed forward for a "practice cruise" ship for the Naval Cadets.

The steamer *Dawn* has completed coaling and will be commissioned directly. This vessel has been at great expense to the Government ever since she was in the service. She is known at the Yard as one of Uncle Sam's hard bargains.

Freshet in the Mohawk Valley.

Rome, N. Y., Friday, April 18.

The whole Mohawk Valley is inundated. Trains on the Central road were delayed last night, but came through to-day, although several miles of track are under water. Superintendent Priest narrowly escaped drowning from falling into the water while taking soundings off a bridge. The water has fallen some, but it is now raining.

Freshet in the Connecticut River.

Springfield, Mass., Friday, April 18.

At 9 o'clock this evening the Connecticut River was eighteen feet above low-water mark, and rapidly rising. This is within four feet four inches of the great flood of May 1, 1854. Such a rise of the river, without rain, is unparalleled.

Navigation Westward.

Milwaukee, Friday, April 18.

The propeller *Queen of the Lakes* has just arrived from Buffalo, through the Straits. Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, is also open. The *Keokuk* is the first boat through.

The Penobscot Free of Ice.

Bangor, Me., Friday, April 18.

The ice left the Penobscot River at this city this evening.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most important intelligence this morning is the announcement that a portion of Gen. McDOWELL's army has occupied Fredericksburgh. Our troops, Col. KILPATRICK, of the Second New-York, in the advance, supported by the Ira Harris Cavalry, left Cattell's Station, in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction, on Thursday, and making a forced march across the country, encountered the enemy's outposts, which were driven in by the cavalry, who captured one of the rebel camps. On Friday, early, the march was resumed, Col. BAYARD, with the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, being in the advance. He was attacked by a regiment of rebel infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, but our troops succeeded in driving the enemy before them, across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh. The bridge had been prepared for burning, and was set on fire by the retreating enemy, and consumed. Our loss in the skirmishes was five men and fifteen horses killed, and sixteen men wounded. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded, but the number is not known. The suburbs of Fredericksburgh were occupied by our troops at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, and they are now, doubtless, in the city itself.

Gen. BANKS is moving rapidly up the valley of the Shenandoah in the direction of Staunton, which place he will probably occupy in a day or two. Our latest dispatches from his advance are dated Sparta, Rockingham County, at which place it arrived on Friday week, driving the enemy from an adjacent hill with artillery and charges of the cavalry. Six thousand of JACKSON's troops had passed through the town on the previous evening, and encamped a short distance beyond. A skirmish took place beyond Sparta on Friday afternoon, in which a considerable body of rebels was dispersed by our artillery. Gen. BANKS' progress is necessarily considerably delayed by the destruction of the bridges on the route by the rebels.

Movements in the vicinity of Pittsburgh Landing, the scene of the recent great battle, indicate that preparations are in active progress for another struggle, which will probably decide the fate of BEAUREGARD and his army at Corinth. All the wounded have been removed, and the last boat-load of them arrived in St. Louis yesterday. A skirmish is said to have taken place near Savanna on Wednesday, between a detachment of our cavalry and a strong rebel picket, which was posted too close to our position to be agreeable. The skirmish resulted in the driving back of the rebels, with a loss of five killed and sixty-five wounded. A still more important affair occurred on the same day. Gen. SHERMAN moved his division two miles further into the interior, and after a sharp skirmish, in which the rebels were defeated, succeeded in maintaining his position. The rebel loss in this affair is estimated at fifty or sixty killed, and as many wounded. The reports as to the rebel strength at Corinth are somewhat conflicting. Some of them are, without doubt, much exaggerated—placing the numbers of the rebel army as high as one hundred thousand, and reinforcements pouring in at an unprecedented rate. Some refugees state that the rebels are fortifying at Lick Creek, half way to Corinth, and strengthening their works at the latter place; while others insist that the teams which arrive at Corinth, instead of bringing fresh troops, are being loaded with stores preparatory to an evacuation. Gen. HALLECK is no doubt fully advised as to the truth or falsity of these various reports. Meantime, Gen. MITCHEL is successfully engaged in carrying out his part of the programme in the Southwest. He is last reported at Juba, Miss., having burned the bridges on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, across the Tennessee River, at Decatur and Florence.

Reports have been received at Cairo that Gen. GRANT has been placed under arrest.

We give this morning the full official accounts of the bombardment and fall of Fort Pulaski, including the reports of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, Gen. BENHAM, Flag-Officer DUPONT and Commander C. P. ROGERS. They will be found highly interesting.

The Washington *Star* remarks: "The Norfolk papers seem puzzled by the current visit of M. MERCIER, the French Minister, to their port. That is: to account for the fact that he was passed through our lines to that end. For their information we state that, long since, this Government concluded, as an act of courtesy to other Governments, to allow their war-ships free egress to and ingress from our blockaded ports, under a pledge to carry neither passengers nor mails, except official diplomatic and consular communications between their own Government officials. This arrangement was first made with Lord LYONS, and immediately afterward declared general in its application. M. MERCIER has, ten to one, simply availed himself of it to communicate in person with the French Consuls in Norfolk and Richmond on matters in that quarter involving French interests."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to prevent frauds in laying out and opening streets in this City was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to provide for the construction of railroads in cities, and the bill to amend the law relative to the Superintendent of Poor and the Coroners of Kings County. Among the bills passed was the one to amend the General Railroad Law; the one to amend the laws relating to Public Instruction; the one to provide for rebuilding certain locks on the Champlain Canal; the one to authorize the payment of certain claims for expenses in raising volunteers; and the one to amend the act relating to Jurors and Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County. The Metropolitan Health bill was then taken up and debated until the recess. The Police Commissioners were restored to the Commission, and a subsequent motion to strike them out again was defeated.

In the Assembly, the bill to increase the number of Notaries Public in this City was passed. The bill to amend the Assessment Law was laid on the table; also several other bills of minor importance. The Morning Session was entirely occupied in the third reading of bills.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. C. B. CONRAD, of Gilmer County, Virginia, is now in confinement in Wheeling, having been taken thither by National officers at Sutton, Braxton County, to whom he voluntarily surrendered himself a few days ago. He was a member of the Richmond Convention, which passed the ordinance of secession, and stood side by side with the best of the Union men of Northwestern Virginia, refusing at all times to vote for the ordinance. He returned home, however, and Gov. LETCHER made him a Brigadier-General. Since that time he has been recognized as a secessionist, but now he seems to have turned from the error of his ways.

Some of the New-England contractors, after waiting for months, have received their pay, 20 per cent. in Demand Notes, and the remainder in Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing interest at 6 per cent., which latter now sell for 97½ per cent.

CHARLES KLEMM, a clerk in the Chicago Post-office, is under arrest, charged with robbing letters. He was put under bonds of $5,000.

The Hackley contract injunction was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment. It was, however, again postponed until Tuesday, it being expected that by that time a compromise will have been arranged between the parties.

A good inquiry prevailed for cotton on Saturday, at very full quotations. Flour attracted more attention as the day advanced, and prices closed in favor of sellers. Grain was generally depressed. Pork was heavy and lower. Beef quiet. Bacon and Lard drooping. Sugars and Molasses were less active, as were also Whisky, Hides and Naval Stores. St. Domingo Coffee and Cassia were in lively request. The freight market was quiet, owing, partly, to the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 519 vessels of all classes in port. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The War in the Cotton States.

The rebel leaders in the Cotton States, when urging secession upon the people of that section, assured them that in no event was there any danger of war being carried into their midst. The Border States, which they were sure would be induced to join fortunes with theirs, would form a broad and insuperable barrier against the advance of the North—if the North should be so audacious as to declare war for the Union. The powerful State of Missouri would be a defence for Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; the populous and warlike States of Kentucky and Tennessee, would form an invulnerable shield for Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina; while Maryland and Western Virginia would prevent the Northerners from crossing the Potomac or piercing the line of the Alleghany Mountains. Then, with the military possession of the forts that defend the cities of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the Cotton States could bid defiance to the North in arms. The theory was a nice one, as well as a selfish one, and it seemed to them perfectly feasible.

Now, however, the people of the Cotton States must be convinced that it was a mistake, and that their ambitious leaders gave them but a broken reed to lean upon. We have had but a brief period of war, and already the armed hosts of the Union are seriously trenching on the soil of almost every Cotton State. Missouri, which was to defend the States to its southward, has, after an irregular and abortive effort at rebellion, succumbed before the power of the nation; and our troops, after marching triumphantly across its entire surface, now rest for a moment upon their arms in Arkansas, preparatory to taking up their line of march to the Gulf. There are no rebel soldiers in Missouri; but the Union soldiers in Arkansas, east and west, may be numbered by tens of thousands. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee, which were to form a shield to the Cotton States which touch upon the latter, have disappointed the hopes and falsified the promises of the rebel leaders in a way for which they were not prepared. There is not a uniformed rebel within the limits of Kentucky; and when the few in the extreme northeast and extreme southwest of Tennessee are expelled, there will not be any armed rebels in that State either. These two States contain a white population as large as that of the four great Cotton States they were expected to protect; but still they have not acted as an effective defence. Our army and navy are on the very verge of the Cotton State of Mississippi, on its Northeastern and Northwestern boundary line—indeed, it seems by the dispatches published this morning, that our troops are actively operating in that State—and on the Southern border we hold various points of importance. In the adjoining Cotton State of Alabama, we control the whole line of the railroad that crosses it from East to West; and a gallant Kentuckian, Gen. MITCHEL, at the head of a Union Division, composed in good part of Kentuckians, is now swooping in triumph from point to point of the richest section of the richest Cotton State in the South. Georgia is in little better condition. When it pleases MITCHEL to occupy Chattanooga, we will have military command of its Northern line of railroad, and its whole Southern seaboard is already in our hands. As for South Carolina, to whom in great part we owe this war—ask the chivalry what is her condition, and what are their feelings, while Gen. HUNTER has ten thousand troops on her soil, who take quinine every morning in their whisky "in prophylactic doses." Florida, too, has been given up by the rebels, and our army and navy are operating successfully in Louisiana. Thus, the Border States, which were relied upon, have furnished no defence to the Cotton States; and the sea-coast forts which the rebels for a brief time held, have nearly all again returned to their rightful owners. A glance at the map given on our first page yesterday will show how our army is closing in upon the Cotton States of the Southwest.

The plan of the campaign in the Southwest is now greatly simplified; and the area and power of the rebellion greatly reduced. We have but one great rebel army there to defeat, and a few points of strategic and political importance to capture; and then, with the aid of the iron-clad gunboats, the Cotton States, which, a year ago, were led to think themselves safe from invasion and war, will be completely under our control.

WITHDRAWAL OF UNION TROOPS FROM FLORIDA.—The evacuation of Jacksonville, Fla., is an unpleasant pendent to the capture of Pulaski, but was, no doubt, inevitable. The great error of Gen. SHERMAN's administration of the Department now controlled by Gen. HUNTER was the diffusion of his small force over too large an area. His soldiers were spread all along the coast, from North Edisto Island to Jacksonville. Gen. HUNTER left Washington with an understanding that powerful reinforcements should follow him forthwith. It is, no doubt, because the engagement of the War Department has not been kept, that this calling in of the scattered regiments, and exposure of a Union population to the vengeance of implacable enemies, has been rendered necessary.

The Success of the North Due to its Mechanical Superiority.

When it was found, upon the outbreak of the rebellion, that the traitor FLOYD, as Secretary of War, had, in view of the event, almost completely stripped us of arms and present means of defence or aggression, we predicted that in one short year the inventive genius of the North would devise new ones so superior to the old that the latter would be comparatively worthless in the hands of the rebels, and utterly unable to contend with our new instruments of war. Never was a prediction more truly fulfilled. Not only are our new creations overwhelming the South, but they constitute for the whole world an era in modern warfare as important as that which followed the invention of gunpowder. The little *Monitor*, which hardly shows her deck above the water's edge, and which carries but two guns, is, according to English authority, the most powerful and destructive vessel afloat. Assuming that she could not be made fast to, and perhaps captured in this way, she might bid defiance to all the wooden ships composing the British navy. A well-directed shot from one of her guns would send the largest of them to the bottom, while her iron plates would be impenetrable to any metal they could, as now armed, throw. The fight in Hampton Roads has been echoed around the world, and dates the commencement of an entirely new system of naval warfare and fortifications. All nations, as far as their previous armaments, preparations for defence, and naval forces, are concerned, are instantly reduced to a common level. All are equally impotent or equally powerful. Past supremacy and prestige go for nothing; while these in future are again to be contended for, unless by general consent nations, as they must sooner or later at a similar crisis, consent to treat each other as friends, instead of enemies bent on mutual destruction through modes so terrible and expensive that even the successful party may sink under the incredible burden imposed.

But this is foreign to our purpose. Never since the Creation, has such progress been made in instruments and agencies of destruction, as that effected by the inventive genius of the North in one short year. The rebels little calculated the fearful odds that were soon to be arrayed against them. They counted strength by numbers—or rather assumed that the martial spirit of their people compensated for the disparity of numbers, and rendered them infinitely superior to the North in a contest, which, from this conviction alone, was most causeless and rashly provoked. But they challenged to the encounter whatever the most fertile invention, sustained by the most thorough training and patient toil could devise, and against which mere personal bravery is as useless and ineffectual as if opposed to the thunderbolts of Heaven, or the rage of the ocean. They took the time consumed by us in preparation to be evidence of impotence or imbecility. But when we bring our new instruments into the field, their strongest works offer hardly greater resistance than if made of canvas. A few hours of firing was enough to compel Fort Pulaski to surrender at discretion. The rebels themselves tell us that our shot made clean breaches through massive walls, lodging within their magazines. The shot used were conical, with steel points, which, thrown from rifled guns, receive a rotary motion, which, as may be readily imagined, infinitely increases their penetrative force. They bore a hole like an auger, throwing out, in a similar manner, the *debris* or crushed matter, which would otherwise resist their further progress. No language can give any adequate idea of the increased power and effectiveness of a conical shot rotating upon an axis parallel to the direction in which it is moving, compared with a round one, moving upon an axis at right angles to its course. The trials recently made throw completely into the shade all previous experiments in gunnery. The revolution here is as complete as in the construction of iron ships, rendering comparatively valueless all fortifications constructed, and the guns mounted for their defence.

The rebels counted upon distance as one of their most powerful means of defence. They fortified all their rivers to compel our arms to move by land. But our iron-clad gunboats make short work of these fortifications, enabling us to move immense armies in any direction by water. Our success in the West has been almost entirely due to these new contrivances. They will in a few days, if they have not already, open the Mississippi to us for its whole course. Against these the enemy can oppose nothing of the kind, because they lack the industry and skill of the North. Their inferiority is as striking in everything upon which final success depends. We shall gain a double triumph—that resulting from mechanical skill, as well as that which results from political and numerical superiority.

The North is richer than the South, because it brings in aid of its designs whatever service science and art can render, and these are the most powerful elements in modern civilization. The South ignores them by blindfolding its laborers. The result of the contest, consequently, will be to establish the supremacy of the North—of free institutions—upon an immutable basis. It will hereafter never be questioned. Slavery must take the inferior position in our political that it does in our industrial system. To be weak is to be despised—to be strong, respected. Perhaps we could never have cleared the public mind of its errors in any way but by actual demonstration. It has been an expensive experiment, but it will be worth all it will cost. The last apologist, in the Free States, of Slavery, has been seen. It will no longer debauch our morals or our politics. Those who have defended it have, for the first time, learned its weakness. The first step has been taken toward its final disappearance; for no people will cherish a system after they see that its maintenance involves their own destruction.

The Traitor Breckinridge.

It is devoutly to be deplored that the report of the capture of the arch-traitor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, has not proved true. The time has now come when their own personal safety will be the chief look-out of the leaders of the rebellion. They will presently seek to escape by flight the righteous vengeance which they feel in their guilty consciousness is prepared for them; but during the short time they still continue to play their sham part, whether in the field or at the rebel capital, their supreme aim will be to secure themselves from capture. This must not be permitted. Our Generals must bear in mind that the nation commits to them, as a special duty, to secure at whatever cost the live bodies of the leaders, civic and military, of the rebellion. If it is necessary, let them detail a *posse comitatus* for this special and exclusive purpose. It is better that ten thousand ordinary prisoners from the rank and file of the rebel army should be allowed to escape—they will all be released as it is—than that one DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, STEPHENS, YANCEY, TOOMBS, COBB or FLOYD, should be permitted to cheat the gallows. For them and their mates there is one sure fate—to be hanged by the neck till they are dead. This is the punishment provided for treason, and there is a growing conviction in the public mind that it must be fully meted out to the leaders of the rebellion that has lifted up its hand against the life of the Republic.

We say this is a *growing* conviction, because hitherto, while rebellion triumphed and the end seemed yet far off, the disposal of the traitor chiefs could hardly be considered a practical question. But now that the wicked cause has about run its course, and we are able to look back and view it in its whole scope, and see how unspeakably base has been its origin, and how diabolical its course, there is being rapidly developed a stern, immovable resolve, that the leading traitors shall expiate their crime with their lives. We now hold in the State prisons of the nation several prominent rebel military leaders. The Government has wisely refused to exchange these; but there are other cases in which we think it has not acted so wisely. In this category we place the release of the traitor, Ex-Senator GWIN, who, it will be remembered, was arrested by Gen. SUMNER, at Panama, while on his way from California, and who was brought to New-York, but suffered to go on parole, and who latterly turns up orating at Richmond! Why he was permitted to go is a mystery which we are utterly unable to fathom. It cannot be that evidences of his treason were wanting; for it is well known that when the great plot was being hatched at Washington last Winter, a year ago, GWIN was a prominent agent of the traitor cabal; while of his overt acts of treason, while still in California, there is damning proof. Let the Administration know that the people are in dead earnest in this matter; and not only hold fast to such rebel leaders as they now have in custody, but make a special point that all the rest are secured. It will, perhaps, not be very long before they will be called on to place them at the bar of justice to receive the punishment due their unparalleled crime.

GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.—A writer in the *Evening Post* finds fault with the Chamber of Commerce for recommending the enlargement of the Canal locks to a size sufficient to admit the passage of gunboats into the lakes. He says:

> "Let proposals be offered for mail-clad vessels, and the ship-builders of Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Oswego will show the government specimens of the handiwork of the West equal and better than the *Monitor* and *Galena*. To enlarge the locks of the New-York canals to freight gunboats to the lakes would be as reasonable as to cart flour barrels from this City to the lakes, to fill with flour for consumption here."

Let us see. By treaties with England, neither that Government nor our own has a right to maintain vessels-of-war upon the lakes. The right to put them there is a belligerent right, which takes effect only after a declaration of war. But an attempt to build them at a lake port after the outbreak of hostilities, would be utopian, for the keels would hardly be laid before the rivers of Canada, and the navy-yards of England would pour into the lakes a flood of miniature men-of-war. What is wanted is such access to the lakes as shall pass gunboats thither at once in the event of hostilities. England has such means, and we have not; consequently the odds of warfare on the Canadian border must be against us. How thoroughly this matter is appreciated in England, may be judged from the following extract from the London *Times* of January 6, a period when war between the two nations seemed imminent:

> "As soon, however, as the St. Lawrence is opened again, there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the Lakes *such a fleet of gunboats and other craft as will give us the complete and immediate command of these waters.* Directly the navigation is clear, we can send up vessel after vessel without any restriction, except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The Americans would have no such resource. *They would have no access to the Lakes from the sea, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up.* With the opening of Spring, the Lakes would be ours, and if the mastery of these waters is, indeed, the mastery of all, *we may expect the result* WITH PERFECT SATISFACTION. On the whole, therefore, the conclusion seems clear that, three months hence, the field will be all our own, and that, in the meantime, the Americans, if judiciously encountered, would not be able to do us much harm."

Probabilities of a war with England no longer exist. There is nothing in the relations of the two Governments which is not of the most pacific and satisfactory character. But we must always remember what double assurance has peace in thorough preparation for war; and the remarks of the London *Times* show what temptation to hostilities is held out by the defencelessness of our frontiers. The British Government looked, it seems, with complacency at the prospect of war, because it was impossible for the United States to meet the British flotilla on the lakes. Experience can have no mission to us, if it do not teach us the prudence of the preparation suggested by the Chamber.

A Word for the Despondent.

Some months ago we used now and then to hear of captures of our vessels at sea by those few sea-robbers of the South which escaped through the blockade. They were generally announced with the stereotyped formula, "The privateers at work again." It was an unwelcome sound then and it was unwelcome to hear it again brought to us by the late arrival from Europe. But there is a class of people who do more harm than privateers—and though it is a bad thing to hear that the privateers are again astir, it is worse to know that the croakers are at work again. We would almost rather hear that the *Merrimac* had come out, than that the croakers had made their appearance. But the dealings of this class have been one of the most troublesome things of all that have harrassed and hindered us in our National work through the past year, and has had its origin in the impatience of the people. That American characteristic which assumes that everything can be done in twenty minutes, was never displayed in more provoking prominence. Nor do we seem to improve in this direction much either. One would say that looking over the past year and calculating the immense amount of work that has been done, and the great results which have been accomplished, every one would feel how causeless has been the impatience which at times during the year could hardly be repressed, and that every one would learn and feel that our leaders, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, have but the interests of the country at heart, and are not men who will sacrifice those great interests selfishly to their own little ones, or who will adopt any course of action but the one which seems to them best adapted to bring about the best results.

But the people have not yet learned the lesson. Their hot impatience to have everything go satisfactorily, the universal assumption of almost everyone that he is wiser and abler than anybody else, will display itself continually. Where it cannot work itself out by suspicion of our leaders, it takes the form of despondency; it asumes at once that there is great strength on the part of the rebels in every direction, enlarges upon our weakness and our deficiencies, and can see no good in any news without at least a neutralizing ill.

So it was with relation to the siege of Island No. 10. The people heard that Commodore FOOTE and his gunboats had moved from Cairo to attack it, and they immediately besieged the bulletin boards for the news of its surrender. Day after day went on, until nearly a week had gone by, and still the stronghold held out; and the Commodore, moreover, was firing away at great distances, though he alluded now and then to some measures being adopted which insured its surrender, when they were carried out. It was not possible to believe that the Commodore was flinching from the task set before him, for past events had shown conclusively that there is not, as PRENTICE says, a braver soul in the country, than the soul of our FOOTE. And so men began to talk lugubriously about our gunboats being unfit for an attack down stream, and to conjure up visions of iron-clad rebel monsters coming up the Mississippi from behind that dreadful Island, and capturing our fleet, and proceeding to the assault of Cairo and St. Louis. The exploit of carrying that water battery revived them a little, but still the stock market was depressed and despondent, and the croakers shook their heads, if any one insisted upon taking a cheerful view of affairs, and refused to be comforted.

So it is now again about Yorktown. McCLELLAN has been before it a week, and already the croakers are putting on long faces, and the City is haunted with rumors of some different disaster for every day. But this is not the worst, though bad enough. The croakers not only disparage our strength, while magnifying that of the rebels, but they put forth rumors of dissension among our leaders, and wrong-doing on their part. And so we have been told of schemes to injure Gen. McCLELLAN, and of the proposed resignation of Mr. STANTON—rumors which, though speedily contradicted, cannot fail to work injury while they last, and are likely to have sprung from a soil which will produce more of the same sort. Why will people persist in this sort of thing? Why will they tell as facts what are but the merest rumors? And be all the more ready to tell them, if not to believe them, the more incredible they are, almost rivaling the famous paradox of the schoolmen: "I believe it, because it is impossible." It should not be so. We should all understand that we are quite likely to be entirely without the proper data to come to a correct conclusion upon the plans or projects of our leaders; and that our facts, even though we have got them from some one whose sources of information are claimed to be peculiarly good, are as likely as not without any foundation. We ought to have confidence in our leaders. They have done well for us so far—not without some errors, of course. They would not be human, if they had conducted such an immense undertaking without an error. But they have had honesty of purpose, and we ought to strengthen their hands as far as we can—and nothing that we can think of will help to do that so much as to utterly frown down and suppress this pestilent tribe of croakers. Away with them. They work only evil continually.

GEN. McDOWELL MOVING.—While Gen. BANKS is moving up the Shenandoah, Gen. McDOWELL has moved Southward on the Rappahannock. We learn this morning that his command marched on Thursday from Warrenton Junction, near which it has been stationed for a few weeks past, and on Friday reached the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburgh, drove away a Rebel detachment, and occupied the place. A glance at the map and at the railroad connections of Fredericksburgh, will show the importance of this movement. We cannot possibly foreshadow where McDOWELL is now bound for; but if it be true that the rebel troops have all been concentrated down in the peninsula, the loyal people and the Virginia rebels can form their own opinions. Every corps and column of the Virginia army is now active. The small body under FREMONT is doing excellent service in the mountains; BANKS is advancing; McDOWELL is moving; McCLELLAN is at work. Decisive results of these movements will now appear.

A YEAR'S CHANGES IN BALTIMORE.—The manifestations of loyalty yesterday in Baltimore, indicate the wonderful changes which have taken place in that city within the past year. The 19th day of April, 1861, was one of the gloomiest days for the nation during that whole gloomy year. The first blood spilt in this rebel war was shed on that day; and Baltimore saw the soldiers from Massachusetts, marching for the defence of the National capital, assaulted by a bloodthirsty secession mob, bent on preventing their passage over the only railroad that led to Washington. The city seemed to be possessed of the devil, so mad was it with unreasoning excitement, so furiously was it bent on blood. No man dared say he was for the Union; no one dared display the flag of the Republic; none could lift a voice against the howling fiends who were in the ascendancy. The civil authorities were paralyzed, and, indeed, some of them were instigators and abettors of the rebels; and it seemed at that time as though, before we could get to the Capital, Baltimore would have to be laid in ruins, and our volunteers would have to hew their way through Maryland with the sword. The wrath of the North was raised high against the rebel city, and the people were willing to pay any price for its humiliation. It was hardly possible to keep the citizens of Boston and New-York from rushing there *en masse*, ready to sell their lives at any price, so that the national honor be redeemed and the national flag avenged.

Now, what a glorious change. Since April, 1861, the rebellion in Baltimore and in Maryland has been effectually crushed out. The Union men of the city have worked, and nobly worked, in conjunction with our own soldiers, for the same end; and under the able administration of Gens. BANKS and DIX, aided by Gov. HICKS and other local civic authorities, the Union element has gained an unquestioned ascendancy. Baltimore has, during the year, on three occasions, at the polls, declared overwhelmingly for the Union. The city has now a loyal Mayor, loyal Council Chambers, a loyal Police and a strongly loyal Press. The State has a loyal Governor and a loyal Legislature, and is represented by a heartily loyal delegation in both Houses of Congress. And all of these functionaries have been, directly or indirectly, elected by the people, and in each case by a vote that was overwhelming in numbers. There is hope even for Charleston when we have before us such a transformation as this.

In Baltimore, yesterday, the anniversary of the day when our soldiers were there killed and stoned, and our banner was trampled upon, the people gave visible expression to the changes of the year. There were great displays of flags, loyal military displays, and a general burst of public joy over the auspicious improvement in the aspect of affairs. No one would have dared to insult the flag or assail a National soldier. Probably there were but few in the city that had even a desire to do so.

Nashville is at present under the same discipline which has worked so beneficently in Baltimore, and Memphis and New-Orleans soon will be. In another year, we shall probably see in all these cities, and throughout all the Valley of the Mississippi, a display of National flags and a general shout of joy over the restoration of the Union, as great as was yesterday exhibited in the whilom disloyal City of Baltimore.

THE REBEL FLIGHT UP THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—The Fifth Army Corps, under Gen. BANKS, is marching up the Valley of the Shenandoah with American rapidity. The rebel JACKSON, with his "Stone-wall Brigade," are pushing along the same pleasant valley with rebel rapidity. Since the battle of Strasburgh, which the rebels claim as a great victory for their side, the "Stone-wall Brigade" has shown anything but the immobility which ought to characterize walls of stone. It ran from Strasburgh to Woodstock, flew from there to Edenburg, then ascended Mount Jackson, from whence it stepped to Rudd's Hill, and now we hear that it has descended from these altitudinous regions, gone to Sparta, in Rockingham County, left Sparta, and gone we know not where. Gen. BANKS follows very closely in its rear, and it is undoubtedly this which lends fleetness to its steps. That, indeed, is a fact which might make even a stone wall anxious to move on. It seems as if JACKSON, at his present rate of motion, would soon reach Staunton, toward which important point he appears to be tending. Whether Gen. BANKS will follow him there we do not know. It is a remarkable topographical fact that there is a railroad from Staunton to Richmond.

Personal.

Capt. ELISHA G. MARSHALL of the regular army, brother of the Rev. EDWARD C. MARSHALL, of this City, has been elected Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers. He is a native of the State of New-York, and a descendant from one of the pioneer settlers of Windsor, Conn., who was killed in King PHILLIP's war in 1675. Col. MARSHALL is a graduate of the West Point Academy in the class of 1850, and was gazetted in army orders in 1859, for gallant conduct in a battle with the Mohave Indians in California.

Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, of this City, has received the appointment of Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Gen. HAMILTON, whose command is in active service against the rebels in Virginia. He has received a three-days' leave of absence, and is now in this City at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Parson Brownlow in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 18.

Parson BROWNLOW was received at Independence Hall by the City authorities this morning, Mr. TREGO, President of the Common Council, receiving him with words of the heartiest welcome. Parson BROWNLOW replied in a characteristic address of some length, delivered from a stand erected in front of the Hall, to an immense audience. He recited the tribulations East Tennessee Unionists had undergone. At one time he had been within one vote of hanging by the sentence of a drum-head court-martial at Knoxville. The one vote that saved him was that of a corrupt, drunken Secessionist, and he was tempted to exclaim, "Great God, on what a slender thread hang everlasting things." He did not want office. He wanted to go back to East Tennessee with a cocked hat, sword and coil rope. In closing, he alluded to his wife and children now held as hostages in rebeldom, and spoke of the joy and exultation with which the Union army will be greeted in East Tennessee.

Parson BROWNLOW has received an invitation from the President to visit the White House.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Effects of the Recent Movements of Banks and McDowell.

A Sudden Parade of the Troops in Washington.

The New Slave-Trade Treaty with Great Britain.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, April 19.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The splendid advance of Gen. Banks down the valley of Virginia, and the arrival of McDowell's forces before Fredericksburgh, will probably cause some of the rebel forces who are now disputing McClellan's advancing column at Yorktown to right about face, and make preparations to protect their rebel Capital, if not to escape from the grand closing up of the great anaconda. Gen. McDowell has left town, to find and take command of his *corps d'armée*.

A SUDDEN CALL UPON THE TROOPS.

The city was suddenly startled, to-night, from its recent quiet, by an immense movement of infantry, artillery and cavalry, ordered out by the Secretary of War, for the purpose of testing the promptness of the officers and men. He found them ready at the call. The troops made a splendid appearance, and afforded the highest satisfaction to the President; although the citizens generally, in ignorance of the cause of the demonstration, were much alarmed.

DISPATCHES FROM FORT PULASKI.

Col. Mason, late of the Third Ohio Regiment, now attached to Gen. Hunter's Staff, has arrived, bringing dispatches to the War Department, but which, up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, had not been delivered. He states that among the prisoners taken is Capt. Simms, editor of the Savannah *Republican*. The sword belonging to the latter he has presented to Representative Gurley, of Ohio.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

It is stated, upon high authority, that the treaty for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, recently negotiated between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons, and transmitted to the Senate, is based upon an express desire communicated by Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons. That the President is animated by a sincere desire for the complete suppression of the trade the correspondence shows. Since the date of the convention between Great Britain and the United States, dated the 9th day of August, 1842, no slaves have been carried into any of the territories of Great Britain, and with the exception of the case of the bark *Wanderer*, none have been brought into the United States. Large numbers have been carried into the colonies of Spain. The traffic has been mainly carried on under the fraudulent cover of the American flag by residents in other countries. Lord Lyons' response was prompt and hearty on behalf of his own Government, expressing the strongest wish of Her Majesty to act in concert with the President of the United States for the attainment of the objects desired. Her Majesty's Government believes that it is on the coöperation of the United States that the success of their own persevering labors in the cause must mainly depend. His Lordship gives assurance that his Government will be prompt to agree to any stipulations giving increased efficacy to that coöperation, and expresses his readiness to enter at once upon negotiations. To the draft of the treaty submitted to him, Lord Lyons made objections to but one clause—that limiting the duration of the treaty—which objection, it is said, was soon removed by Mr. Seward, who assumed if the treaty was faithfully executed, the trade would be brought to an end within the term of ten years proposed, and that should the traffic survive that period, it was easy to see that some new and probably different means from that which the treaty proposes, will have become necessary for the vindication of the cause of humanity in common. The treaty as originally drawn by Mr. Seward, was signed by the latter and Lord Lyons on the seventh day of April, and has been favorably reported upon by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army, adds to the present corps ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons; twenty Medical Cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon-General may consider necessary. The Surgeon-General to be appointed under this law is to have the rank and pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General. There is to be one Assistant Surgeon-General, and one Medical Inspector-General of Hospitals. The latter is to have the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army. There are to be, beside, eight Medical Inspectors, charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of the transports, quarters and camps of the field and general hospitals. The appointments are to be made by the President, either from the Regular or Volunteer Surgeons, with sole regard to qualifications.

THE HOSPITALS CLEARED.

All the hospitals in and about Washington have been cleared of convalescent patients preparatory to the great battle about to take place at Yorktown.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

Mr. Berret has relieved the President of the necessity of withdrawing his name from the Senate as one of the Board of Commissioners nominated under the Emancipation Act, by declining to accept the place. Among the candidates urged for the place are Major Beal, long a resident of the city, and Dr. John M. Broadhead, formerly Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and now one of the Aldermen of this city—both good men.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Naval Appropriation bill contains an item of nearly [illegible] to pay for and finish Stevens' Battery, the money not to be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that the same will secure an efficient steam battery. The section appropriating thirteen millions merely says "to enable the Secretary to contract for iron-clad steam vessels of war."

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The act authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish branch Post-offices in the cities prescribes the charge of 1 cent in addition to the regular postage for every letter deposited in any branch Post-office to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be prepaid by stamp, and 1 cent for every letter delivered at such branch office, to be paid on delivery.

The Post-office Appropriation bill provides one million of dollars for the service of the California Central route, and repeals the acts requiring the Postmaster-General, in causing the transportation of the mails by steamships between the United States and foreign ports, or between any of our own ports touching at foreign ports, to give the preference to American over foreign steamships, when departing from the same port for the same destination, within three days of each other. The Postmaster-General is authorized to establish a coast mail, not less than semi-monthly, by steam-vessels between San Francisco and Crescent City, California, including service to the intermediate ports provided the sum to be paid for such service does not exceed $20,000 per annum.

The President has approved and signed the above-named bill.

NEWS WRAPPERS.

The much-needed and very convenient article of stationery, lately placed on sale in all the Post-offices by Postmaster-General Blair, bids fair to add largely to the receipts of the Department. The sales are very large, and increasing. Newspapers, pictorials, pamphlets, magazines, handbills, engravings, photographs, pictures, music sheets, maps, and nearly all kinds of mailable matter, in packages or rolled, may be inclosed in these wrappers. Nothing could be more convenient to inclose newspapers or pamphlets to friends in the army.

LEUTZE'S PICTURE AT THE CAPITOL.

Few of our readers, we suspect, are aware that a painting by this distinguished artist is now in progress on the walls of the National Capitol. We say *on* the walls, for it is in fresco, and not upon canvas. The subject, "Emigration to the West," is an embodiment of Berkeley's well-known lines, "Westward the Course of Empire takes its way." An emigrant train has reached the summit of a pass in the mountains just as the sun is declining. The background of the picture, on the right, exhibits a pile of snow-topped peaks gilded by its rays, while in the distance on the left, the prospect opens upon broad plains, the goal of their adventurous journey. The train of wagons winds up the pass, with its motley crowd, all eager to catch a view of the new Canaan. The guide, on horseback, stands at the turn of the rugged trail, pointing down to the place of encampment for the night, and next him another rider raising himself in his stirrups, cranes forward, while his companion joyfully beckons to the rest. The Captain of the party, who has dismounted, has supported his wife to the top of a pile of rocks by the roadside, where she sits with clasped hands and face beaming with hope, holding a new-born infant to her breast, while the husband, a tall, weather-beaten backwoodsman in buckskin hunting-shirt, bends over her, and these, with two or three children, form the central group, to which a young man is helping up his sweetheart. Among the other figures prominent in the immediate foreground, is a woman on a mule led by a negro, who turns her head, as a child hanging to her back importunes for a kiss; a boy of ten or twelve, bare-headed and bare-legged, who looks as if he would one day make his name heard in the world, bestrides one of the oxen in the foremost wagon, while his mother, holding on her lap a romping girl, bends over it, excited by the shout of the horseman in advance. Lower down the pass other wagons toil painfully up, in some places only kept from sliding off the uneven trail by the support of their owners. Such are the general features of this work, which is destined to raise still higher the high reputation of the artist. Crowded as it is with life, there is no confusion; every part is kept in subjection to the general effect, and the whole composition is simple and natural. The picture tells its own story at a glance. The figures, wagons and animals are all from life studies, Mr. Leutze having visited the Rocky Mountains last Summer, with a view to this very subject, and they bear the impress of truth to nature in every line. The landscape is a composition representing no particular pass, but giving an admirable idea of the general and grand scenery of the region.

The picture is to be 30 feet by 20, and will occupy the space on the staircase ascending to the gallery of the House of Representatives, which is now boarded up during the progress of the work. As this method of painting may not be familiar to all our readers, we give a brief description of it. The first study or design having been finished, which is of a size convenient for working upon, it is divided by lines into squares, each representing, for instance, a foot on the large scale, and the paper being prepared for the latter, of full size, is ruled in the same way. The design is then transferred from the small study to the large one, or, as it is called, the cartoon. When this is done the cartoon is cut up into pieces for facility in handling. The wall is next prepared by removing the plaster from the surface and covering it instead with mortar expressly prepared as the ground for painting. The outlines of the picture are then transferred to this by smearing the back of the cartoon paper with some coloring substance easily rubbed off, and tracing them through it upon the wall. This finished, the artist proceeds to paint his picture upon the wall itself, using colors mixed not with oil but with water, and the final process is covering the whole with a solution of silicate of potassa, known as water glass, applied by a sieve-mouthed syringe, which, uniting with the lime, gives to the whole a surface indestructible except by violence. The process is a German invention, and this is the first instance of its application in this country, upon any considerable scale at least. The cartoon is now completed, and Mr. Leutze is but waiting for the proper condition of the wall to transfer it and commence the painting. Meantime he has been engaged at home upon studies for the picture, some from real life, among others a portrait of Hawthorne, which in perfection of likeness and vigor of execution is one of the best portraits we have seen.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Union Feeling in Baltimore—Paroling of Prisoners—The Release of Mills and Pigot—Effects Here of the Bill Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia—Women vs. Politics—Bad Examples—Capture of Secreted Arms and Arrests of Suspected Disloyal Parties—The Siege of Yorktown Progressing—Secession in the Public Schools—Loyalty of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Celebration of the Anniversary of the 19th of April, 1861.

Baltimore, Md., Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

The Union feeling in this city, what little there is of it, is uncompromising in the extreme, and the indignation against those of secession proclivities unmitigated. Visiting the National Reading Rooms this evening, your correspondent listened to a strong discussion among its patrons, concerning the parole granted by the Government to the political prisoners, among whom is the rebel naval officer, Lieut. Habersham, now at the Eutaw House. The leading opinion expressed was, that in retaliation for the ill-treatment of our prisoners now at Charleston, Richmond, Columbia and New-Orleans, close confinement ought to be exacted on our part until the rebel Government, "the bogus Confederacy," as Brownlow calls it, should act according to the customs of civilized warfare. The releasing of well-known enemies to the Government, even on parole, admits of great censure and we are glad to learn that this evening Col. Drake, of the Confederate army, was remanded back to Fort Delaware, and left accordingly. The paroles of Messrs. Mills and Pigot, of the defunct *South* newspaper of this city, expired last night, but their leave of absence has been extended, much to the joy of the Editor of the *Republican* and the Secesh faction, but to the great discomfort of the loyal men of the Monumental City.

All parties here feel sorely grieved at the result of the passage of the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, which, 'tis said, passed and was approved by the President, without consulting even loyal slave-owners. The women, too, instead of confining themselves to household affairs and the home circle, it seems, must need thrust themselves before the public to monopolize those political talents with which the "lords of creation" have failed to produce an excitement. The petition of 15,000 loyal women of various States, presented by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, to abolish Slavery at once, without regard to consequences, shows that the fair sex on our side only tend, by their rashness, to keep up the excitements and feuds of civil war. If Slavery is to be abolished, let it be done precisely as the original bill called for, but not subject to the devilish caprices of fanatical women. The rebel women have been a fair sample for our disgust. Let not our Northern women follow their example.

Ex-Gov. Thomas, who is now in Washington, said yesterday to some of his friends in Congress, that although very liberal in his opinions about Slavery, he thought that the Emancipation bill was very objectionable as to its form. He thinks that the Maryland Legislature will oppose any measure having a compensation offered to slave-owners for ultimate object. The reason is that this class of people is rebel at heart, and that people are unwilling to pay for their disloyalty. "Better," said he, "to have left Maryland to act in the matter before taking such a step as that; our population at home are wild on the Slavery question, and they believe that abolition means free vote to all the blacks, a measure which would in some counties give them the majority, and hence their dread at what they believe to be the consequences of the Emancipation bill."

More captures of secreted arms took place yesterday and to-day. A serjeant's sword and several pistols were captured yesterday, at the house of a negro man in Herring Court, and last night several muskets were discovered secreted at No. 83 Exeter-street, and delivered over to the United States authorities. This morning more arms and a few ball cartridges were discovered at a house on Gay-street, being taken charge of by the Middle District Police. The parties on whose premises the arms were discovered were all arrested, and placed "in durance vile," to await an examination.

The boat which arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe brings no news of importance beyond what is noted by telegraph. The preparations for the siege of Yorktown are nearly completed, and we expect within the next twenty-four hours that we shall hear of the commencement of the bombardment.

The Public Schools are still tainted with secession, complaints having been made that a number of teachers were uttering disloyal sentiments, and stirring up children to rebellion. Commissioners have been appointed to examine into the facts, and at the meeting of the Board yesterday the following resolution was offered and assented to:

Resolved, That the selection of patriotic and national pieces by the pupils of our schools for reading exercises are highly appropriate, and should be encouraged by all our teachers, and any attempt on the part of teachers or scholars to suppress or discourage such will meet with the unqualified disapprobation of the Board.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have come out with a series of resolutions, disclaiming disloyalty as avowed by some of the journals of the day, avowing their intention not to employ any disloyal person, and to remove all persons who are in the least tainted with secession principles. It is thought that the late attacks upon them through the Northern and Western papers originated at the instigation of rival railroads, as they are well known to be loyal, and as such fully indorsed by the Government.

The anniversary of the 19th of last April will be generally observed here. Resolutions were passed last night by both branches of the City Council, "that the citizens of Baltimore and masters of vessels in port be invited to raise the American flag from the house-tops and shipping, and that the National flag be displayed at half-mast in commemoration of the sad events which happened one year ago. In the evening a grand concert will be given by the National Reading-room Committee, for the benefit of their association, and other entertainments will take place befitting the occasion.

W. B. R.

The Nineteenth of April in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Saturday, April 19.

The memorable 19th of April is marked here to-day by the loyal citizens with great displays of flags, in token of their joy that the traitorous deeds of the shameful day, which were designed by the conspirators of Baltimore to inaugurate secession and all its woes in Maryland, and to compass the destruction of the National Capital, have so signally failed; also that they now display the "Stars and Stripes" without endangering their lives and property, and without the penalty of the secession City Councils. There is also a military display in progress.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of the Bombardment of Fort Wright.

GREAT STRENGTH OF THE REBEL WORKS.

Cairo, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* dated off Fort Wright, says that the firing on both sides, on Thursday, was very heavy. The mortars opened at noon. The enemy replied briskly from the land batteries, throwing shell clear over us and nearly across the river, they firing very accurate, and from very heavy guns.

The gunboats *St. Louis*, *Carondelet* and *Cairo*, stationed as picket ships near the extremity of the point, had to move up the river to get out of range. The firing was kept up on both sides until midnight.

The gunboats *St. Louis* and *Cairo* were struck by shell, but no damage was done.

Yesterday but little firing was done. In the afternoon the mortars were shifted to the opposite side of the river for greater protection. In their former locality they were in great danger from prowling rebel bands, who have already cut the levee in two or three places, to embarrass the operations of the mortars.

Deserters say the batteries now mount forty guns, and the rebels have sixty more, which they are rapidly putting in position. Bragg has command, succeeding Villipigue. There are about 600 troops there, and four gunboats in the river, mounting 24 guns.

Chicago, Saturday, April 19.

The bombardment of Fort Wright continues, participated in by the mortar and gunboats. The enemy reply vigorously, but have done no damage as yet. *There is no expectation of the reduction of the fort at present. The present high stage of water will prevent any coöperation on the part of the land forces for some days.*

Every house in Columbus is surrounded by water.

The telegraph line from Cairo to Pittsburgh, Penn., has been carried away by the high water.

At Cairo the river is now within a foot of the top of the levee. Mound City is submerged by the water, it running into the lower stories of the hospitals and dwellings.

The Illinois Central Railroad has discontinued running below Mound City, the track being submerged and carried away.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Homicide on Shipboard.—Yesterday morning Officer Holland, of the Harbor Police, received instructions from Marshal Murray to board the ship *John Jay*, just arrived from India, and to arrest Thos. Breek, Charles Brown and Ferdinand Demarchi, *alias* Hernando de Markel, upon the charge of having caused the death of a sailor named Frank Vensen, by violent means. An investigation of the affair, before Commissioner Osborne (before whom the parties were taken soon after being arrested) was asked by the accused, when it was shown that Demarchi was the only man engaged in causing the death of Vensen. The accused was shipped about six months since, at Newburyport, Mass., as an ordinary seaman in the bark *Blondell*, for a voyage to Singapore. Before their arrival at the destined port, the prisoner had a desperate quarrel with Vensen, during which the latter was beaten in such a manner that he died soon after. The Captain and Mates of the vessel regarded it as a murder, and immediately put Demarchi in irons. Upon the arrival of the ship at Singapore, the American Consul ordered the prisoner to be sent to New-York by the first opportunity, and also that Brown and Breek should be sent as witnesses. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the two witnesses were sent to the House of Detention in Mulberry-street. Demarchi is about 21 years of age. He is quite prepossessing in his appearance, and, for a common sailor, is extremely well-informed. He denies having committed the offence with which he is charged.

A Warning to People Who Depend upon Night-Latches.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night, a burglar, named James Cummings, was caught while in the act of robbing the house of Mr. Wm. H. Demarest, No. 14 Grove-street. Cummings opened the front door by means of an ordinary night-key, and succeeded in stealing property to the amount of $156, consisting of clothing, furniture, books and jewelry. Officer Schoonmaker, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested the culprit, soon after he had taken the property to the sidewalk. After some difficulty, the goods were recovered, and Cummings was taken to the Station-house. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Kelly, and committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail. The accused had a confederate, who made his escape when he saw the officer approaching.

Changes Among the Police.—*Appointments*—Patrick Hogan to the Third Precinct; George Archer to the Eighth; Stephen Hubbard to the Ninth; Edward W. O'Hara to the Thirteenth; Isaac P. Wilkins to the Third; Richard O'Neil and Morganza H. Allen to the Seventeenth; and James A. Hill of the Central office. *Resignations*—Alonzo Hampton, of the Twenty-fourth, and James D. Centre, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, New-York. Eugene Van Nordhausen, patrolman, resigned, to accept the position of Deputy-Clerk in the Central office. Deceased—John Sharkey, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

One More Railroad Accident.—Amos Abbott died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by reason of having been run over in Bergen Tunnel, N. J., by a train of cars on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Coroner Ranney will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

Laughter.—Dr. Colton gives one of his very amusing exhibitions of the "laughing gas," this afternoon and Monday evening, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The announcement will, doubtless, attract a large audience.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Official Report of the Casualties in Gen. W. F. Smith's Division.

DISPATCH TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
Saturday, April 19.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Following is the report of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. W. F. Smith's Division of the Army Corps, April 16:

FIRST BRIGADE.

R. H. Emerson, Captain, wounded—contusion of thigh by grapeshot, slightly.

John L. Leyerra, private—bayonet wound in chest; accidental.

S. S. Westland, private, Co. D, 3d Vermont—missing, prisoner.

W. P. Vance, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—killed.

J. Thompson, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—killed.

T. G. Thomas, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—killed.

John Backan, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in breast and arm, severely.

E. Brown, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in thigh, severely.

Chas. Tourner, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in thigh, severely.

C. K. Hill, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, severely.

D. Ellis, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, slightly.

C. Ludinge, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded, hand, slightly.

Calvin Faller, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded, thigh, slightly.

C. H. Holmes, Sergeant, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded, ear, slightly.

J. Roe, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded, thigh, missing.

C. Wills, private, Co. E, 3d Vt.—wounded, missing.

J. F. Pening, Sergeant, Co. H, 3d Vermont—killed.

D. C. Wilson, Corporal, Co. F, 3d Vermont—killed.

Austen Bonquitson, private, Co. F, 3d Vt.—killed.

Wm. Doener, private, Co. F, 3d Vermont—killed.

Richard Wilson, ——— ———, 3d Vermont—killed.

C. Dyke—wounded head, dangerously.

Z. Pruzzen, Captain—wounded hand and thigh, seriously.

Z. Chandler, First Lieutenant—wounded hand and thigh, severely.

L. Fairbanks, corporal—in arm, severely.

John Smith, private—shoulder, severely.

Willis Whitcomb—hip, severely.

E. A. Perry—thigh, severely.

J. H. Butterfield—side, severely.

C. H. Paige—arm, severely.

A. C. Reed—thigh, severely.

F. Metcalf, corporal—shoulder, slightly.

All above of the 3d Vermont Regiment.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Wm. Fuller, private, Co. F, 2d Vermont—killed, shot through the head.

A. H. Patch, private, Co. A, 3d Vermont—wounded in hip, severely.

A. A. Bailey, private, Co. A, third Vermont—wounded severely in chest and arm.

E. E. Whitcomb, private, Co. A, 3d Vermont—wounded in legs severely.

S. J. Flood, corporal, Co. B, 3d Vermont—wounded in leg.

L. E. Briggs, private, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

D. Campbell, private Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

J. Cookman, Co. D, 3d Vermont, killed.

G. Danforth, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

D. Elliott, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

J. Leibay, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

John Neak, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

O. Stevens, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

Alfred Taylor, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

A. Hutchinson, Corporal Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded mortally.

F. A. Varcot, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, severely.

J. Blanchard, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded severely.

W. Davis, Co. D, 3d Vermont—severely wounded.

Jas. Niles, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in breast slightly.

Geo. Washburne, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, slightly.

S. Reynolds, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, slightly.

A. H. Wilson, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm slightly.

J. E. Morse, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in shoulder, slightly.

Chas. Bunnerbaum, Co. F, 3d Vermont—wounded slightly in the neck.

A. Wright, Co. F, 3d Vermont—wounded slightly in the temple.

J. N. Sucoly, Co. F, 3d Vermont—wounded slightly in the face.

F. Morrill, Co. F, 3d Vermont—missing.

Moses George, Co. E, 3d Vermont—missing.

G. Kibbis, Co. F, 3d Vermont—missing.

D. Morse, Co. F, 3d Vermont—missing.

Joseph Eldridge, Co. D, 3d Vermont—missing.

G. Hurd, Co. D, 3d Vermont—missing.

L. J. Bush, Corporal, Co. H, 3d Vermont—wounded in the eye, slightly.

Dana Corsse, Co. H, 3d Vermont—slightly.

E. S. Waterman, Co. A, 3d Vermont—killed.

A. F. Wilcox, Co. A, 3d Vermont—killed.

J. Battis, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

F. Somerville, Co. K, 3d Vermont—killed.

P. Devnies, Co. K, 3d Vermont—killed.

Wm. Scott, Co. K, 3d Vermont—killed.

Thomas Confuel, Co. K, 3d Vermont—wounded in the thigh, mortally.

J. R. Hoyt, Corporal, 3d Vermont—arm, severely.

J. Ferris, Sergeant, 3d Vt.—shoulder, severely.

Samuel Wale, 3d Vermont—shoulder, severely.

W. H. Emerson, 3d Vermont—arm, severely.

W. H. Green, 3d Vermont—arm, severely.

Jas. J. McManus, 3d Vermont—hand, severely.

J. McCarthy, 3d Vermont—hand, severely.

D. Ellis, 3d Vermont—wounded slightly in face.

D. J. Dibble, Co. I, 4th Vermont—killed; shot through the head.

S. B. Niles, 4th Vermont—killed.

Jos. Dadin, Co. A, wounded in left hand—not considered dangerous.

H. B. Atherton, Captain Co. C, 4th Vermont—wounded in hip, not considered dangerous.

A. Parker, Private, Co. F, 4th Vermont—wounded in leg severely, ball extracted.

C. H. Pitman Knapp, private, Co. I, 4th Vermont—wounded in back, severely.

F. A. Grimes, private, Co. I, 4th Vermont—wounded in right leg by part of shell, severely.

N. R. Page, private, Co. F, 6th Vermont—wounded slightly.

John P. Harris, private, Co. H, 4th Vermont—wounded mortally, (ball passed through right thorax.)

Chas. Ingraham, private, Co. I, 4th Vermont—wounded in the left arm, slightly.

Chas. Dunklee, private, Co. I, 4th Vermont—wounded in the hand slightly.

Wm. Henry, private, Co. C, 5th Vermont—killed.

James Rennell, Co. K, 5th Vermont—killed.

E. B. Adgatt, private Co. B, 5th Vermont—wounded through the thigh, severely.

—— Mayhew, private Co. B, 5th Vermont—wounded, (contusion of breast by ball,) slightly.

James Hammer, private, Co. B, 5th Vermont—wounded in the hand, slightly; no bone broken.

H. Davis, private, Co. G, 5th Vermont—wounded in the arm, fractured, severely.

A. M. Perrin, private, Co. I, 5th Vermont—wounded in thigh severely, (ball passing out in groin.)

G. P. Bixley, private, Co. I, 5th Vermont—wounded slightly, (contusion of spine.)

E. Gernolds, Captain, Co. F, 6th Vermont—killed.

Barney Mason, private, Co. E, 6th Vt.—killed.

R. Blakesly, private, Co. F—killed.

Lewis Talbot, private, Co. D—killed.

George Parker, private, Co. C—wounded, knee, severely.

Bailey, Second Lieutenant, Co. D—wounded, groin, severely.

Davis, Ordnance Sergeant, Co. D—back, severely.

Silas Whitney, private, Co. H—arm, severely.

M. C. Shepard, private, Co. H—shoulder and jaw, severely.

N. B. Danber, private, Co. A—leg, slightly, flesh wound.

Schorbes, private, Co. I—shoulder.

L. Graves, private, Co. C—side of skull.

H. Pollard, private, Co. C—leg, fracture.

E. C. Wright, private, Co. A—instep.

A. Poshon, private, Co. F—thigh.

Daniel Woodward, private, Co. F—thigh.

J. Long, Co. A—Chest and arm, severely.

Oakes, private, Co. A, 6th Vermont—wounded neck severely.

D. B. Davenport, private, Co. H, 6th Vermont—thigh, flesh wound.

Thursday Beuser—ankle.

A. D. Dreffang, Co. C—knee amputated.

Jos. Simmons, Co. H—thigh.

W. H. Resing, Co. H—thigh.

J. Backley, Orderly Sergeant, Co. E—leg.

W. Casey, Corporal, Co. E—thigh.

Jos. Conney, private, Co. F—knee.

J. W. Falts, private, Co. F—arm.

P. Bates, private, Co. F—arm.

R. G. Bellows, Co. I—knee.

E. R. Kenney, Lieutenant, Co. I—leg.

A. M. Garbin, private Co. A—arm fractured severely.

J. E. Wilson, Co. C—abdomen, severely.

Geo. Beeck, do.—knee.

John Robinson, Co. D—foot.

H. Walker, private, Co. K—knee—amputation.

J. Boswell, Co. C—thigh.

H. Houghton, Co. C—hand.

Dan. Ayres, Co. C—knee.

Thos. Barker, Co. C—hand.

J. White, Co. C—arm.

D. S. Jones, Co. C—hand, slightly.

Thos. Murphy, Co. H—arm.

E. R. Gore, Co. A—neck and head.

E. Goddard, Co. C—leg.

F. H. Fuller, Co. H—thigh.

N. B. Hancock, sergeant, Co. H—both legs severely.

BATTERY—THIRD NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

Thaddeus P. Mott, Commanding.

—— Lambert, corporal, of New-York—killed by shell.

Chas. Morehouse, private, of New-York—killed.

A. Paville, of New-York—killed.

Jos. Miller, of New-York—wounded in back, dangerously.

Thos. Danebody, of New-York—contusion thigh, slightly.

Wm. Mabber, of New-York—scalp, severely.

Thos. Butler, corporal, of New-York—under left eye.

Fitzgerald, private, of New-York—contusion of thigh, slightly.

Leon Kline, of New-York—side of head, severely.

Thos. Cave, of New-York—upper part of right foot, severely.

FIFTH BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

—— McDonnell, private, of Ayer's Battery, wounded—contusion of shoulder, and flesh-wound of hand, with dislocation of radical.

Wm. E. Morrill, First Lieut. United States Engineer Corps, wounded in upper of right arm, severely.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	35
Wounded	120
Missing	9
Total	164

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Charter.

OPENING OF PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING STREETS, AND REPAIRING WELLS AND PUMPS.

Under the new or amended charter, the power of giving out contracts for cleaning the streets, and repairing wells and pumps, is taken out of the hands of the Aldermen of the various Wards, and placed in charge of the "Board of Contracts," which is composed of the heads of the different City Departments, including the Mayor. The giving out of these contracts was about the only way the Aldermen have had heretofore of bestowing favors upon their friends, and as may well be supposed, neither they or the contractors do not much relish the change. The Board of Contracts, having given due notice to receive proposals for the work abovementioned, yesterday at one o'clock, and in the Common Council chamber, was the time and place appointed for opening the same. The audience portion of the chamber was filled with contractors and their friends, and the expressions of countenance manifested among the auditors as the different bids were opened and read aloud, presented an interesting scene. There were 190 proposals for cleaning the streets, and 232 proposals for repairing the wells and pumps, and the following were announced as the lowest:

FOR CLEANING STREETS.

First Ward—There were three proposals alike in this Ward, viz.: John Farrel, $800; John Smith, $800; and J. Delany, $800. The Board of Contracts have power to decide who shall receive the contract. Second Ward, C. Binney, $615; Third Ward, T. McCartney, $800; Fourth Ward, T. McCartney, $769; Fifth Ward, P. Maloney, $925; Sixth Ward, Garret Burns, $999; Seventh Ward, Francis Gillen, $495; Eighth Ward, John Delany, $200; Ninth Ward, R. J. Newman, $738; Tenth Ward, T. Sheppard, $1,200; Eleventh Ward, Thomas McCarthy and Edward Hughes each bid $1,200 for this Ward; Twelfth Ward, G. Barrens, $240; Thirteenth Ward, N. Brown, $1,500; Fourteenth Ward, D. Galvin, $493; Fifteenth Ward, Wm. Nodyne, $495; Sixteenth Ward, J. G. Kuntz, $695; Seventeenth Ward, O. Fitzpatrick, $210; Eighteenth Ward, no proposals; Nineteenth Ward, F. Gillen, $500.

FOR REPAIRING WELLS AND PUMPS.

First Ward, Murdock Bros., $72; Second Ward, ditto, $72; Third Ward, ditto, $72; Fourth Ward, ditto, $96; Fifth Ward, ditto, $124; Sixth Ward, ditto, $132; Seventh Ward, ditto, $240; Eighth Ward, A. F. Krack, $150; Ninth Ward, H. J. Simond, $200; Tenth Ward, H. Crooker, $192; Eleventh Ward, ditto, $256; Twelfth Ward, J. Tiner, $137; Thirteenth Ward, J. Cunningham & Co., $150; Fourteenth Ward, Ch. Schaebel, $184; Fifteenth Ward, three bids of $100 each; Sixteenth Ward, J. Tiner, $150; Seventeenth Ward, A. F. Krack, $80; Eighteenth Ward, J. Nolan, $45; Nineteenth Ward, two bids of $100 each.

These proposals are about two-thirds less than has heretofore been paid for the same work, and it is quite evident that some of the contractors will not be able to make both ends meet, if they perform the duties required of them under the contract.

Mortality.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 109 deaths in this city—males, 54; females, 55.

Relief to the Wounded on Returning.

The Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, are arranging to throw open their capacious and well-arranged building for a brief home to a few, say five hundred if necessary, of our brave officers and soldiers now on the field of battle from this State, who may become wounded or disabled. The regular medical and surgical staff of this Dispensary, numbering in its list nearly all of our ablest physicians and surgeons, tender their constant services *freely* in this cause, and intend on this occasion, should it require, to outdo all their former efforts. This is a creditable charity.

THE WOUNDED VERMONT SOLDIERS TO ARRIVE HERE.

The Secretary of War telegraphed this morning to Gov. Holbrook, of Vermont, that 32 soldiers of the Vermont Brigade were killed, and 90 wounded, at Yorktown. Gov. Holbrook requested they be sent to this City, and also telegraphed to Col. Howe, the State Agent, the facts. These wounded will probably arrive here to-morrow from Washington, and every arrangement is being made for their comfort at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.

Western Sanitary Commission.

James A. Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden-lane, acknowledges receipt of the following sums in aid of the Western floating hospitals and wounded soldiers:

Dollar subscription	$50 00	St. Thomas Church—W. F. Morgan, Pastor	100 00
An Englishman	1 00	J. S. King's Sons	100 00
Dollar subscriptions	56 85	Dollar Subscriptions	60 00
Sammy and Georgy	1 00	Box clothing from Elizabeth, N. J.	
W. J. Smith	3 00	Cash	2 00
Pelican	1 00	Chas. P. Kirkland	25 00
C. L. Perkins	20 00	A poor but patriotic man	1 00
J. H. T.	1 00	Dr. Prentiss' Church, corner 26th-st. and 5th-avenue	171 72
C. H. B.	50 00	Cash	5 00
R. S. F.	5 00	A Lady of Third Congregational Unitarian Society—O. B. Frothingham	10 00
Relief Soc., Fordham, box Hospital stores		C. C.	5 00
D. G. & W. B. Bacon	100 00	Previously acknowledged	5,989 86
Grace Church — Rev. Dr. Taylor	465 00	Total	$7,277 43
Joel Sevis	2 00		
Cash	10 00		
First German Baptist Church, Will'sburgh	4 00		
J. L. Jennison	25 00		
J. L. Jennison, Jr.	1 00		
A poor Man, moved by the spirit	2 00		

Government Launches.—O. B. Ingersoll, the South-street boat builder, has just completed a large number of launches for the Government. They were built in 16 days—are three sizes, viz., 30 feet long, 12 feet beam; 37 feet long, 10½ feet beam; and 34 feet long, 9 feet beam. They are now being put on shipboard at Green Point; the ship Planter has removed [illegible] deck-houses, and is to carry 40 of them.

Arrest of Col. Jennison.

Leavenworth, Saturday April 19, 1862.

Col. Jennison, late of the Seventh Kansas Regiment, has been arrested by the military authorities and sent to Alton, Illinois. The cause of his arrest is said to be insubordination and mutiny. Lieut. Hoyt, of the same Regiment, is also under arrest.

Brig.-Gen. Carey has been assigned the command of the troops for the protection of the Overland Mail Route.

Health of Col. John S. Phelps.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 19.

Col. John S. Phelps, who performed so distinguished a part in the battle of Pea Ridge, has arrived from Springfield. He is in bad health, suffering from disease contracted in the field. He will remain a few days and then proceed to Washington and take his seat in Congress.

Clothing.—Boys may be elegantly clothed at a smaller cost than is generally supposed. The dashing and elegant styles for Spring, just introduced at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway, cannot be excelled anywhere at home or abroad, and yet the prices are far below the usual rates for far less stylish fabrics.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Rogers—Sutton.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 17, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. G. Alexander Peltz, William H. Rogers, of Brooklyn, to Miss Hannah W. Sutton, of this City.

DIED.

Bailey.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 18, Charles Albert, son of Theodore W. and Cornelia Bailey, aged [illegible] years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at [illegible] P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 33 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

Catlin.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, April 18, Horace Pope, eldest son of Pope and Helen Catlin, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 168 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock.

Quinn.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 19, Jane Quinn, wife of Edmund Quinn, and eldest daughter of Benjamin Jacob, Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, aged [illegible] years, 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 32 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

☞ Cork and London papers please copy.

Sebor.—In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday morning, April 17, Henry Sebor, Esq.

Seaman.—Killed at the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, Wright Seaman, of New-York, First Lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Tunis.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, Cornelia S. Tunis, daughter of the late Caleb C. Tunis.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, William H. and Nehemiah Tunis, and W. F. Heyer, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 West Washington-place, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock.

Wheelwright.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, John Wheelwright, in the 92d year of his age.

Friends of the family, and of his sons, Washington and B. F. Wheelwright, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Wright.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, suddenly, of scarlet fever, Agnes Finnie, second daughter of John and the late Margaret Wright, in the 16th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 185.—April 19, 1862.
21, 39, 74, 43, 52, 64, 45, 30, 62, 34, 2, 69.
Kentucky, Class 186.—April 19, 1862.
49, 13, 42, 69, 73, 17, 70, 2, 48, 56, 47, 72, 18
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE
LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 133.—April 19, 1862.
19, 45, 27, 20, 62, 59, 49, 67, 55, 31, 30, 44.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 204.—April 19, 1862.
34, 6, 66, 10, 54, 33, 68, 36, 20, 67, 78, 46, 48.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF ALL descriptions—some in Gold Hunting-cases for Ladies, as low as $25, each warranted correct timekeepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1856, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

THE TURKISH BATHS.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.

Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.

Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets. *The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:*

Hon. Alex. W. Bradford, LL. D.,
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S. T. 1860, X.

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PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,"
Box No. 3,823, New-York.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, [illegible]

TRIOMPHE DE GAND!!!

Strawberry plants at $1 per hundred, at the [illegible] Grapevine Dépôt, No. 11 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

United States Sanitary Commission,
Washington, April 18, 1862.

NURSES FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITALS.—ONE HUNDRED able-bodied men are wanted to serve gratuitously as NURSES upon the FLOATING HOSPITALS which are being prepared by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, under orders from Government. Applicants must be men of correct habits, intelligent and experienced in the care of the sick and wounded, and [illegible] of such labors. No man wanted less than [illegible]. Apply to Dr. E. HARRIS, No. [illegible] 4th-av., New-York, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

POPULAR NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Future of the Southern Free Negroes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of the 23d ult., headed "The Future of the Southern Free Negroes," it is assumed that the thousands who have been thrust upon the protection of the General Government by the overthrow of State laws are properly to be called *freedmen*, and that they must forever remain free.

To support this view two theories of Constitutional law are adduced.

The first, the radical theory of Senator SUMNER, that is, "to treat the government of the rebel States as destroyed, and to set up territorial governments in their stead."

The second, the conservative theory of President LINCOLN, which treats the States as still in the Union, and, upon the suppression of the rebellion, "their government will be again, as of old, under the control of their own inhabitants in the Union, with their former laws not much, if at all changed." And you ask, "What, in that case, would be the condition of these freedmen?"

Are they to be left to the mercy of the old slave laws? What protection would they have against the claims of their former masters?

Certainly, such claim would be made, and if allowed to be decided by the old laws, you admit that these freedmen would be remanded to bondage.

To obviate this evil, you propose that "these freedmen be taken up as *wards* of the General Government, declared to be such, subject to regulations made by the General Government, whose rights shall only be passed upon by the Courts of the United States created for that purpose." And as you invite a full discussion, I beg to submit a few thoughts upon this important subject.

I do not think that the laws of the seceded States are overthrown. The *status* of no human being in his relation to others, either bond or free, has or can be changed by this war, unless upon the success of the rebellion.

The object of the rebellion is to destroy the allegiance of the people of the United States, and to transfer it to another and foreign Power.

The sole object of the United States, in this war, is to maintain the *status* of the people as heretofore, not only in their relations to the Governments, State and National, but in their relations to each other.

Admitting that the seceded States have committed *felo de se*, and that our Government does now hold South Carolina as a conquered Province, yet there is not a single law of that State, in relation to private rights, which would be affected by the conqnest. VATTEL says: "The conqueror, who takes a town or province from his enemy, cannot justly acquire over it any other rights than such as belonged to the sovereign, against whom he has taken up arms."

"But if the entire State be conquered, if the nation be subdued, ... if the conqueror thinks proper to retain the sovereignty of the conquered State, and has a right to retain it, ... 'reason,' says VATTEL, 'plainly evinces that he acquires no other rights, by his conquest, than such as belonged to the Sovereign whom he has dispossessed; and, on the *submission* of the people, he is bound to govern them *according to the laws of the State.*'"

Chancellor KENT says: "It is a settled principle in the laws and usage of nations that the inhabitants of a conquered territory change their allegiance, and their relations to their former sovereign are dissolved; but *their relations to each other*, and their *rights of property*, not taken from them by orders of the conqueror, remain undisturbed." And he cites the Supreme Court as deciding that "the laws, usages and municipal regulations in force at the time of conquest or cession, remain in force until changed by the new sovereign."

Now, by this authority it follows, that even by the radical theory, the slave laws of South Carolina are not overthrown by conquest, nor any other law, which is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

That the slave laws of South Carolina are in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, needs no other proof than that they stood upon her statute-book before the Constitution was made.

It will not be forgotten that it was this State who secured the continuance of the Slave-trade under the Constitution for twenty years, and, beyond all doubt, these very negroes are the descendants of the Africans imported there, under the authority of the Constitution.

Our Government wages no war of conquest against any State of the National Union. But it wars against a rebellious power, foreign and hostile alike to the Union, and to the oppressed States of the South.

The States, one and all, with their domain and their institutions, are the Union's, and must forever remain.

There is this distinction, betweeen a war repelling an invasion, and a war suppressing a rebellion: when the invasion is repelled, the enemy returns to the country of his allegiance. When the rebellion is suppressed, the enemy returns to his citizenship under the Constitution.

"If," says VATTEL, "the sovereign retakes those towns, countries or prisoners, who had surrendered to the enemy, he recovers all his former rights over them, and is bound to reëstablish them in their *pristine condition*."

Upon the submission, then, of the people of the seceded States to the authority of the Union, it will be the imperative duty of the Government to reëstablish them in all their rights, duties, obligations and liabilities.

It is only the public property of the rebellion, and property *impressed by its use with a hostile character*, that is vested in our Government upon capture.

By the right of *postliminium*, says VATTEL, "persons and things taken by the enemy are restored to their former state on coming again into the power of the nation to which they belonged." * * * * "When, therefore, a subject, or any part of his property, has fallen into the enemy's possession, should any fortunate event bring them again into the sovereign power, it is undoubtedly his duty to restore them to their former condition—*to reëstablish the persons in all their rights and obligations*, and to give back the effects to the owners—in a word, *to replace everything on the same footing on which it stood previous to the enemy's capture.*"

Property in slaves is not affected by the war, and even though used by the enemy, if against the will of their owner, his right to them remains unimpaired.

Slaves among the Romans, says VATTEL, "were not treated like other moveable property; they, by the right of *postliminium*, were restored to their masters, even when the rest of the booty was detained."

Concede, now, that the negroes in the Seceded States are *freedmen*, it does not follow that they have become *the subject of legislation by Congress.* All the legislative powers which Congress possesses, are conferred by the Constitution.

This rebellion has added no new grants of power. It has neither added or subtracted one single article or section from that sacred instrument.

Whatever powers Congress has over the question of freedmen, they have always possessed. They have precisely the same power to legislate about the freedmen in New-York or Massachusetts, that they have in the rebellious States of the South. Now, will any one seriously contend that Congress has any legislative power over the questions of freedmen in New-York, or any other free State of the Union? Will he point me to the section and article which confers such power? Will any one controvert that the State of New-York, so far as anything in the Constitution of the United States is concerned, may reduce to Slavery every person of color within the limits of the State, and surround them with a code as dark as that which disgraces the State of South Carolina? And if New-York should deem it wise to pursue this course, the General Government could not interfere.

This is the theory of our Federative system, and whoever derides it, impeaches the wisdom of the authors of our Independence. You refer to Secretary CHASE's action in regard to the Port Royal "contrabands, or rather freedmen," to show "that the Government is not wholly neglecting that class."

I cannot but regard this whole project of sending down a corps of *mandarins* of both sexes to govern and lift up the negroes to *the higher plane of civilization*, as one of the *greatest absurdities* engendered by the chaotic spirit of the times.

Its advocates seem to regard the National Government as an eleemosynary institution, whose highest aim is to administer charity to the unfortunate Africans, and teach them as sisters and brothers, that they are altogether equal to the white race.

The result, I fear, of the philanthropic energies of this half-fanatic, half-knave association, will be to get all possible profit from the work of the negroes, and to keep them secure for the convenient reclamation of their masters, upon the return of peace.

The suggestion that the General Government take the freedmen of the South as wards, looks humane, but I can find no authority for this in the Constitution. Whatever power the Government may have over the free negroes of South Carolina, it has over the same class in New-York.

If the National Government can become the guardian of free negroes, it can become the guardian of all paupers and outcasts in every city and State in the Union.

The African is a foreign race to us, and must forever remain so; there is, therefore, but one hope for his political and social elevation, and that is, in colonization.

Our armies in their advance, will necessarily pass behind their lines. All non-combatants, and thus thousands of slaves will be separated from their owners, and left to go at large. But there is no State or Territory within the Union, where they can go and be safe from the pursuit of their owners. For, so long as the Constitution stands, so long will the Government be bound, by oath, to deliver up the fugitive from labor, on the claim of their owners.

I entirely concur with your article of April 1, in which you advocate gradual emancipation with colonization, and suggest that the Government provide some territory beyond the limits of the United States, where the negroes may be settled by themselves.

I suggest that the Government purchase for these freedmen now a settlement in Central America; a country which promises more to the African than any other on this hemisphere.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

A Suggestion Relative to the Bankrupt Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The postponement on the part of the House of Representatives of the *Bankrupt bill* to next December will strike the whole country with surprise. Between one and two hundred thousand of American citizens are said to have petitioned in favor of the bill, and comparatively very few remonstrances have been sent in against it. The majority which voted for suspending the rules—of course not sufficient for that purpose, a two-thirds vote being required—and the small majority for the postponement, very decisively indicate a strong general feeling in favor of the law, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have insisted upon the respectful treatment of deliberate debate before any final action. The summary disposition of a measure so intrinsically important, so respectably and numerously demanded, and so carefully elaborated by commercial, legal and Congressional Committees, can only be accounted for by the simple consideration that a bankrupt law is a law of *peace*; and at the present crisis of our nation, nothing comparatively is regarded as worthy of present attention which has not some visible bearing upon the great conflict on whose result our very National existence depends. Still, however, we think a mere general postponement is not the proper disposition of this most important measure. Every reflecting man knows that the war itself has produced, is producing, and will continue to produce an incalculable amount of *actual* bankruptcy in the land, which sooner or later will imperatively demand the only possible recognition at the hands of that Government for whose salvation such countless individual fortunes have been wrecked. If, in consequence of this righteous war, which the merchants of the country, to say nothing of all other classes, in proportion to their more limited means, have so righteously and munificently sustained, bankruptcy has become almost the normal condition of the mercantile community, then every principle of justice demands that the Government should reciprocate this whole-souled devotion of private means to the public good by the only measure of relief within its power. The precise time when this is to be done may be a matter of doubt; but such action ought to be taken as will recognize the great principle that sooner or later the demanded law shall be enacted. Let, then, the action of the House of Representatives be so far reconsidered as to refer the whole subject during the recess to an able *Commission*, with instructions to report at the opening of the next session. In the meantime, such Commission can adapt their action to the state of the country and the progress of the war. If rebels and traitors are to be excluded from the benefits of the law, they can devise the most practicable mode of accomplishing this object. They can also carefully examine the late voluminous and elaborate Bankrupt law of England, profiting by its numerous checks upon fraud and its careful protection of the rights of creditors. The skillfully drawn bills presented to the present Congress, and the various insolvent laws of the States, will also come under their investigation, and from such deliberate action may result a system that will meet the urgent demands of the country, and give new life to the industry which has crippled itself in saving the nation.

The Ice Trade—A New Chapter in the History of Monopolies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the attempts, made by unscrupulous capitalists, to impose upon the too submissive people of the city of Gotham, the one to which I would call their attention, exceeds in audacity and contempt of public opinion everything yet attempted. I allude to a new phase in the history of the ice business, which we will call the consolidation of 1862, in distinction to the consolidation of 1855, of which more hereafter.

In order to appreciate the extent of mischief contemplated, by a few *parvenus* for their own benefit, I will give your readers an idea of the rise and progress of this great branch of our native industry.

Many of your readers remember the time when water was peddled from door to door. One of the greatest drawbacks the water-carriers experienced was the great amount of labor entailed upon them in Summer to keep their supply cool enough to satisfy their customers. To obviate this difficulty, some twenty or so clubbed together, and with a capital of less than $5,000 gathered at Rockland Lake sufficient ice to last through the Summer, brought it down, as they needed it, on sloops and schooners—thus remedying a great evil and creating a new business, which, increasing gradually, soon enabled them to build barges specially for the purpose.

One enterprising man after another started in the business, till, in 1855, the Ulster County, A. BARMORE & Co., and Knickerbocker Ice Companies, formed a protective consolidation under the title of Knickerbocker Ice Company, with a capital of $900,000. This consolidation, which had its obnoxious features, was, by far, less offensive than the present scheme. Its natural effect was to bring fresh capital and more enterprising men in the business, creating a healthy competition, reducing the price of ice, and thus making a public necessity of what was previously a luxury.

Not satisfied with this state of things, which did not allow of realizing immense fortunes yearly, the parties to the present consolidation, who we understand to be the Knickerbocker, New-York, (composed of four or five different firms,) the Washington, the Rockland Lake, and one or two other Ice Companies, are attempting to make a league which has no redeeming points whatever, and all for the purpose of concentrating the business into the hands of a few, instead of the many, and how unscrupulous the few let the reader judge.

In the face of our present monetary difficulties, and of the fact of a long and severe Winter having enabled them to make a larger crop than usual, without any chance, for this season at least, of Southern demand, *they have resolved upon doubling the prices.* Furthermore upon putting an end to all competition, by passing a measure by which no party to the said monopoly shall interfere with or supply ice to a customer, unless a letter has been written by the customer wishing the change, in plain English. Nobody will be able to better himself, and will, therefore, be willing to put up with high prices, bad ice and insolent drivers! Whoever heard of such a preposterous notion? as if every man in this free community would not rather go without a necessary article than put up with such barefaced imposition.

For fear that the influence of the independent ice dealers might counteract these arbitrary measures, they have bound them down in three different ways:

1. By charging them at wholesale the same price ice sold at retail last year.
2. By limiting them to the same quantity they took last year, thus preventing them increasing their trade, and even, should this Summer be very warm, from giving full satisfaction to their old customers.
3. By threatening to stop their supply of ice should they violate the rules, or in any other way displease these self-appointed potentates.

These measures will appear despotic enough, but one of the most cruel is that, should a driver employed by either of these monopolists be discharged, no matter from what cause, he cannot be employed by another, without a written recommendation (permission?) And when we state that some of them have been engaged in the business upwards of fifteen years, and are unfit for any other pursuit, will you not agree with me that it is a direct attempt to throttle and reduce them to a state of dependence and vassalage, before which negro Slavery sinks into insignificance.

I might expatiate upon the effect of these measures, but the reader will readily perceive the results. All I can suggest to remedy the evil is, that the public withdraw their patronage from those who are so ready to abuse it, and extend it to the independent firms and drivers, among whom, I am sure, sufficient enterprising men are to be found who can meet the crisis.

S.

The Question of Gradual Emancipation.

The following correspondence on the subject of the resolution adopted on the 6th inst. by the House of Representatives to raise a Committee of nine to inquire into the subbject of gradual emancipation of the slaves in the Border States by the people or local authorities thereof, and whether Congress can aid therein or in the colonization of the liberated slaves, has taken place between a citizen of Baltimore and Hon. A. S. WHITE, of Indiana:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

HON. A. S. WHITE—*Dear Sir:* Let me, though a stranger to you, congratulate you on your practical resolution relating to the abolition of Slavery in the States. It is an entering wedge, and if the Committee is only constituted properly, you will have an opportunity of driving it home into this gnarled, knotty, crabbed subject. Mr. LINCOLN's message and resolution were capital hits, but your resolution is a follower up, looking to results. Born and reared in a Slave State, my parents being slaveholders, my testimony against Slavery is not entirely worthless. Believe me, when I tell you that this war will never end, that there will never be any permanent peace in the country between the two peoples which Slavery and Freedom have created, until every vestige of the curse be removed; and he who shall effect its removal, or point out the way, or rather press home on the nation the necessity of emancipation, will be indeed the Savior of the Republic.

As to the means, the necessities will create them. I know no other but the fearless exercise of the war power at this juncture when every ninety-nine out of a hundred slaveholders are traitors, and have already forfeited not only their slaves, but their lives and everything else. The exercise of the war power may be stimulated by the exercise of other powers. Mr. BENTON, in 1847, I think, told Mr. CALHOUN, who was prating about direct taxation, that negro Slavery could be taxed out of existence. He was silent. Why not tax every slave his full value, and make the imposition a lien upon him, in default of the payment of which he shall be declared exempt from service to his master? If the question of recognizing property in man presents itself, lay the tax on the service he owes to his master. * * * * *

These are hasty hints, worth nothing, perhaps, but I give them as I write. My purpose was simply to thank you for your timely movement, and to congratulate you on your success. I hope you will not delay a moment longer than needful the action of the Committee. Moments are precious in the solution of this grand question, for be assured our national safety is involved in it. It involves also our relations to a just God, whose hand is in this war. Repentance wide and deep, and the turning away of the nation from the monster sin, will secure our success in the war, and in the reconstruction of the Republic. Nothing else will, in my humble judgment. Indeed, I attribute our victories to the growing repentance of the nation, as evidenced in our public acts. Your resolution is a crowning evidence of repentance. So is Mr. LINCOLN's Message. Excuse the freedom with which I write." * * * *

Mr. WHITE replied as follows:

"Your letter of the 8th was doubly welcome, as being a prompt response from the popular heart to my crude and undigested effort to untie (not to cut) the 'gnarled' and Gordian knot that stops the circulation of our life-blood, and because the first response came from a Slave State. The dangers of the hour brood over the land, and its necessities almost overpower the contemplative mind. In such a time of common and universal alarm, it is not surprising that our senses are paralyzed, and that a wondering nation sees a Congress without a policy. The President's Message, which struck a chord of hopeful sympathy in Europe, seemed to our blunted American sense a mere abstraction, and to the Border States an offence. Yet I was fain to consider it the golden link by which we might ascend to the heaven of redemption. The occasion was '*dignus vindice nodus*,' and after the President had descended to the stage, we common actors might come in and fill the drama.

If we could excuse the want of Congressional policy in the bewilderment of the hour, what were we to think of the apathy of the Border States, who would neither tolerate nor suggest any scheme to remove a feculent cause of treason of which they had been made the unwilling abettors, and from whose supposed sympathy with the rebellious States all the strength of that rebellion was borrowed? They could not be ignorant that the brunt of civil war was to fall upon *them*, with all the distraction and peril of an open feud the war was sure to leave: nor unconscious that they held in their own hands the solution of the whole difficulty. They occupied at once a position of peculiar danger and peculiar strength; for, Slavery once expelled from the Border States, it could no longer disturb the equilibrium of our Government. Nor aggregately would their necessary action have involved them in any pecuniary sacrifice, for all their physical affinities are with the free States, their capacities being essentially for agriculture or manufactures, to which Slavery alone had forbidden a development, and the position of some of them making them carrying States. There was but a single aspect in which Slavery could be supposed to interest them, and that was the lucre of an inter-State Slave trade; a motive from which every one of them stood absolved, with the possible exception of Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge; and the descendants of JEFFERSON would scarcely be willing to acknowledge a policy which has been the disgrace of the petty chieftains of Africa.

My resolution, then, was intended as an appeal to the Border States through the acknowledged agency of their proper and local jurisdiction over the subject. And in the mutual dependencies of our system between State and Federation, I felt that I was offering no outrage to State sovereignty for Congress to tender on its part to do all and more than its correlative duty to alleviate this effort on the part of the Border States, for their own and the common salvation. I say "salvation," and not "good," because the times are peculiar, and now only while the planting States are in revolt can we ever hope to grapple (by peaceful process) with the magnitude of the evil. It would be a cheap redemption if the Government were to pay every loyal owner in the Border States a market equivalent for his slave.

You will see by the report in the *Globe* that the resolution was at first offered so as to constitute the Chairman and a majority of the Committee of members from the Border States, and was only modified on the urgent remonstrance of friends in their places, and to secure its passage. It was offered in a spirit of concord and conciliation, and in full reliance on the patriotism of a wise and magnanimous people."

LAW REPORTS.

The Hackley Contract Injunction—Hopes of a Compromise.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—This case, which has frequently been postponed, came before the Court on Saturday, agreeable to previous adjournment.

Counsel for Mr. Hackley moved for further adjournment, stating that a compromise between the parties was nearly completed, which would settle the dispute. Counsel for the Messrs. Hope opposed the motion to adjourn on the ground that the laborers had not been paid in five weeks, and the public interests would suffer by the delay. Mr. James renewed his application for a temporary receiver to receive sufficient to pay the laborers; but he would not consent that the Messrs. Hope should receive the money. He said if they were sincere in their desire to pay the men, this course would effectually accomplish that object. He thought the case one for an amicable adjustment. The maxim "Agree with thine adversary quickly whilst thou art in the way," was applicable to all transactions and to this one in particular. The Court adjourned the cause to Tuesday next.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for plaintiff; J. T. Brady, P. G. Clark, S. B. Garvin and J. E. Burrill, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

The East River Bank vs. *Kennedy.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

Williams vs. *O'Keefe & Duryea.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

Von Schoning vs. *Buchanan & Mitchell.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted, with $7 costs.

Before Justice Barbour.

Beecher vs. *Ackerman.*—Ordered that the plaintiff's complaint be dismissed with costs.

Gray vs. *Bowen.*—Ordered that the plaintiff's complaint be dismissed with costs.

Before Justice Robertson.

Bell vs. *Weed.*—Order granted.

Palmer vs. *Potter.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Scott vs. *Hawks.*—Issues settled.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—Referred to H. H. Lane, Esq.

Averill vs. *Wenz.*—Motion denied.

Fowler vs. *Swayzee.*—Motion denied, but without costs. Cause to be restored and placed on the Calendar for first Monday in May, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 19, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	93⅞
19,500	U.S.6s '81 O.W.L. ½ Yearly,	93
26,000	U.S.6s1YearCert.	97⅝
5,000	do	97½
10,000	do........s10	97½
1,000	Tr.7 3-10℔c.Notes	99⅞
8,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '70	90
3,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '77	90
20,000	Tenn. S.6s, '90b10	56
1,000	Va. State 6s	56¼
16,000	Mo. State 6s	49½
6,000	Mo. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	60
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86½
2,000	Minn. S. 8p.c.Bd.	88½
3,000	N. Y. C.B'ds,'76	103
5,000	E R. 3d M. B '83.	93
21,000	do	92½
5,000	do........s30	92½
6,000	Erie R. 4th B	85
4,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M.B	84
1,000	M. C. 8℔c. B., old	97
1,500	do	99¾
1,900	B.N.Y.&E, 1st m,	81
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85
500	To.&W. 2d M	49¼
1,060	do	49⅞
1,000	LC.&M.L.G.b.l.n.	55
5	Am. Ex. Bank	89
25,000	American Gold	101⅜
41,000	do	101½
10,000	do........b60	101⅝
15	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	92
100	Pac. M. S. Co...b30	104¾
50	do........b10	104¾
60	do	104¾
10	do	104⅞
75	do	104⅝

250	N. Y. Central R	83
250	do	82⅞
1300	do	82¾
50	do........s60	82⅝
50	do........b60	83
200	Erie Railway	36¾
400	do	36⅝
50	do........b10	36⅝
300	do........b60	36¾
200	Hudson River R	35¾
50	do........b30	36
15	do	35½
100	do........b30	35¾
100	Erie Railway Pf...b60	61¼
200	do........b30	61½
700	do	61
500	Harlem Rd	12¾
50	Mich. Cent. Rd	54¾
100	do........b60	55
50	Panama Rd	124
350	Ill. Cen. Rd. scrip	61
50	do	60⅞
50	Clev. & Pitts. R	17½
50	do	17½
100	do........b30	17⅝
300	do	17⅝
50	Galena & Chi. R	67¼
50	do........s60	67½
550	Clev. & Tol. R...opg	42¾
25	Chi.& Rock Is.R. s15	54¾
25	do........s15	54½
200	do	54¾
200	do........s30	54¾
10	do	55
225	Mil.&Pr.Du Ch. R.	26
50	do	25⅞
19	New-Jersey R	128
5	Rome & Water R	45
50	Buf. & St. Line R	122½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	93⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	93⅝
5,000	T. St. 6s '90...b60	56
5,000	do........s3	55
10,000	Mo. State 6s	49
4,000	do......bnwk	49
6,000	do........b3	49
7,000	Virginia St. 6s	56½
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	107¼
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	92¾
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	85
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M	80
10,000	Miss. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	60½
10,000	do........b60	61

5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	49⅝
10,000	Clev.&T. S. F.B.	86¾
5,000	Hud. R. R.1st M.	105¾
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	105
20,000	Am. Gold....s10	101½
50	Pac. M. S. Co..b30	104⅝
50	do	104½
200	N. Y. Cen. R...s15	82⅝
100	Erie Railroad	36½
100	Harlem Railroad	12⅝
50	Gal. & Chic. R	67¼
200	Clev. & Tol. R..b30	42½
280	do........opg	42½
50	Chic. & Rock I. R	54¾
100	do........b30	54¾

SATURDAY, April 19—P. M.

The Stock market to-day was dull on the Railway Shares, which the speculators against the market sold ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. early in the day on New-York Central and Erie of both classes, the Western stocks sympathizing to some extent in the dullness. Later in the day New-York Central recovered to 82⅞ as against 82⅞ ℔ cent. yesterday afternoon, and the general share list was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher than the lowest sales of the forenoon. The Government Stocks were steady and in good request, and Gold was ⅛ ℔ cent. firmer than yesterday. Exchange 112½ ℔ cent. The Border State Stocks were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower on Tennessees and ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower on Missouris. The Deposits with the Sub-Treasury to-day on 5 ℔ cent. interest, were a million and three quarters; by far the heaviest sum yet deposited in a single day.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	91	Mechanics' B'k'g Ass.	80
Manhattan	122	Broadway	125
Merchants'	94	American Exchange	89
Mechanics'	102½	Pacific	115
America	102	Bank of the Repub.	91
City	112	Hanover	76
Phœnix	94	Irving	64
North River	75	Metropolitan	97½
Tradesmen's	92½	Shoe and Leather	95
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Continental	86
Merchants' Ex	80	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	115	Importers' & Traders'	90
State of New-York	82	Park	101
Commerce	88	Manfs. & Merchants	78

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96½	N. Ind. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	90	N. Ind. Goshen Line	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	93	Mich. S.&N. I. s.f. '75	91½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Panama R. Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	Illinois Cen. 7℔c. '75	84
Erie firsts, '68	107¾	T. H. & Al. firsts, 7℔c.	93
Erie seconds, '64	101	T.H. & Al. seconds, 8℔c	60
Erie seconds '79	101½	Chic. & N. W. s.f.	88
Erie thirds, '83	92½	Chic. & N. W. firsts	45½
Erie fourths, '80	88	Chic. & N. W. seconds	14
Erie fifths, '88	80½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102½
Buf. N.Y. & Erie 1st	80	Del.,Lack.& W.seconds	94
Hudson firsts, '69	105	L. E. & Wabash firsts	18½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	99½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	49½
Hudson thirds, '75	84	Mil.& P. Du. Ch. 1sts	89½
Hudson convert., '67	76	Gal. & Chicago firsts	99½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Harlem seconds, '64	80	Clev.& Toledo firsts s.f.	86
Mich. Cen. 8℔c. '69-'72	96½	N. J. Cen. firsts	104½
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8℔c.'82	99½	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Chi., B.& Q. 8℔c.firsts	96½	Mil. & P. DuC. 1sts pref	78
Mich. So. 7℔c. firsts	97	Mil. & P. DuC. 2ds pref	56½

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total receipts, $2,981,201 23, including for customs $100,000; total payments, $3,218,848 95; total balance, $7,523,847 13.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 9,345 bbls. Flour, 84 bbls. and 727 bags Corn Meal, 2,254 bushels Wheat, 35,280 bushels Corn, 370 bushels Rye, 495 bushels Barley, 2,153 bushels Oats, 1,250 bushels Malt, 6,177 pkgs. Provisions, and 532 bbls. Whisky

ASHES—Sales to-day have been limited, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 284 bbls., including 202 bbls. Pots and 82 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,500 ℔s. Western yellow, at 33½c.@34c. ℔ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from Western buyers has been fair, during the past week, and local jobbers have been comparatively busy in supplying the wants of their customers. No very large orders were executed, but, in the aggregate, a respectable business was transacted. Prices were more regular, and sellers more confident. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says:

"The business during the week has been fair, but considerably behind that of last week. The business for the season, all things considered, has been very good. Cincinnati has been the largest buyer probably, owing to the fact of its position as being a great distributing market for army supplies, &c. We understand there are buyers in the market from Cincinnati who came here for the third time. Chicago has done well, and, next to Cincinnati, has purchased the largest stock. The St. Louis market has been comparatively dull; a considerable lot of goods was bought early in the season by parties who supposed they could control the market; but since other parties, not knowing this fact, have been able to purchase, and that market is somewhat overstocked. There is not much expectation of a large trade till after the rebellion is over."

COAL.—Foreign is quiet. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 227 tons New Pelton Main at $5 50; 147 tons P. C. Cannel, $6 25 ex ship; 140 tons Liverpool Gas Cannel, $6 25; 270 tons Scotch Steam, $5 25@$6; and 200 tons Newcastle Gas, $5 50 cash. Nothing new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—St. Domingo has been purchased to the extent of 6,000 bags (for export), at equal to 14¾c.@14⅞c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in good demand at uniform prices. Middlings, 29c.@30c. ℔ ℔. Sales, 2,300 bales.

EARTHENWARE—With an improved demand from Western buyers, there has been more general activity in the market, yet prices have not been satisfactory to sellers. The heavy auction sales exercise a depressing influence. Fresh receipts have added to the available supply, which, however, is still moderate.

FISH—The principal inquiry since our last has been for Mackerel, which command full prices. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather heavily, the eagerness of some holders to sell giving buyers any existing advantage, but with a subsequent improvement in the demand, prices rallied and closed in favor of sellers. Sales have been made since our last of 11,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 70; very inferior to choice extra State at $4 75@$5, chiefly at $4 80@$4 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 80@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@	$4 70
Extra State	4 75	@	5 00
Superfine Western	4 50	@	4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@	5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@	5 80
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@	5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@	6 25
Fancy Genesee	5 05	@	5 15
Extra Genesee	5 25	@	6 40
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@	6 30

Southern Flour is in limited demand at drooping rates. Sales 1,100 bbls., $4 75@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving slightly, including extra at $4 80@$6 30 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been decidedly brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 35, and Bunch do. at $3 15 ℔ box., and Currants at 9½c. ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, at reduced prices. Sales have been made of 23,800 bushels, including poor Canada Club, at $1 09; White Western, at $1 37@$1 38; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 20; Red State, (Spring,) at $1 17, ℔ bushel. Corn continues heavy and drooping. Sales 46,500 bushels, at 57½c.@60c., chiefly within the range, for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 57c.@58c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39c.; State, at 39c.@40c., ℔ bush. Rye continues in fair request, at 80c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ℔ bush. Sales 1,400 bushels. Barley is inactive and depressed. Sales 2,450 bushels, including Canada West (choice) at $1, and State at 81c.@83c.; and California at 70c. ℔ bushel.

IRON—Has been very dull, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, 2,500 tons American Pig were sold, at $22 for No. 1 Anthracite, and $20 for Forge, ℔ ton, on time.

HAY—North River Bale is in limited request, at 55c.@70c., chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are very quiet, to-day, including last year's crop, at 12c@18c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts have been limited, and sales moderate, during the past week. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—The market has been comparatively quiet during the week, the demand from both the Trade and out-of-town buyers, continuing only moderate. The principal transactions have been in Californias, most of the recent arrivals of which having been taken by the Trade at 24c. Prices for the most part remain unchanged. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For this description the market is dull, the demand for home consumption being very light, and prices are weak. *Dry-Salted Hides*—are in moderate request at slightly reduced rates. *Calcutta Stock*—In this description there have been no transactions from first hands." Week's receipts of Hides have been 19,131; sales, 37,200, including 1,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 20 ℔s., at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., at 22½c., cash in bond; 5,000 dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., at 23c., less 4 ℔ cent.; 300 dry Orinoco, 23 ℔s., at 23½c., 6 months; 17,000 dry California, 22 ℔s., at 24c., 6 months; 1,000 dry California, 22 ℔s., at 24c., 6 months, a resale; 5,057 dry salted Maranham, 27 ℔s., at 16½c., 6 months; 250 wet salted Bermuda, 75 ℔s., at 8c. cash; 1,850 City and Country Slaughters, 70 ℔s.@80 ℔s., at 7½c.@8c., cash; 1,300 dry Western, 24 ℔s., at 17c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 189,800 (same time last year, 344,400—year before, 261,100,) and 658 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 06¼@$1 12½ ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been very quiet; prices of Hemlock favored buyers, while those of Oak-Tanned were firm. Week's receipts, about 37,000 sides.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 82½c.@85c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, including 57 hhds., &c., Porto Rico, at 36c.@49c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico (by auction,) at 27½c., and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, and has again advanced to $1 30@$1 32 ℔ gallon, closing with higher rates demanded. No important movements in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy, to-day, and prices have tended downward; sales 1,270 bbls. in lots at $12@$12 50 for Mess; $12 25@$13 75 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats [illegible] in moderate demand, at [illegible] for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet; sales, 450 boxes, at 6¼c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Lard continues depressed, to-day; sales 2,[illegible] and barrels, poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 360 bbls., at $11 50@$13 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in fair demand at 6½c.@9c., the latter rate for choice ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 600 bags East India, at $6 25@$6 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 12,000 mats Cassia, chiefly at 35c. ℔ ℔. Holders now ask higher rates.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 475 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 8½c.@8¾c.; also, 600 bags China, on private terms, ℔ ℔.

SALT—Is less freely offered, and is in very moderate demand, at unchanged prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in request, at 10½c.@11c., cash, ℔ ℔.

SKINS—Deer are scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Goat are in fair request, at full rates; sales 3,000 Matamoras, at a considerable advance over last sales, and 4,200 Cape of Good Hope, and 4,400 damaged Vera Cruz, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 45,000 ℔s., at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c. ℔ gallon, the market closing heavily.

WOOL—Has been more sought after, by the trade as well as by carpet manufacturers, at somewhat firmer prices. The week's sales comprise 65,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece at from 42c.@47c.; 28,000 ℔s. domestic Pulled, within a range of from 34c.@44c.; 300 bales California on private terms; and 700 bales washed Donskoi, at 22c. ℔ ℔. In Boston, sales have been made of 200,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece, at prices ranging from 45c.@50c., the latter now the outside price for the finest grades; and some choice lots of extra pulled as high as 52½c.; also 450 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape at uniform prices.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited to-day, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7d.; Corn, 6d.@6½d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl., Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s., and by steamer, 55s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d., and by steamer, 47s. 6d.@50s.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,083 tons, from New River, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals at 71s.; one, 820 tons, from Calais, Me., to Glasgow or Liverpool, 70s.; a Norwegian brig, 12,000 bushels Wheat to Winga, Sweden, for orders, at 12d. if to Gottenburg, at 13d. if to Christiana, at 14d. if to Stockholm, and 15d. if to Gefle; a Hamburg brig, 236 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., $1 25 ℔ bbl.; a brig, 241 tons, to Constantinople, Rum, 4½c.; a British brig, 151 tons, to Falmouth, Jam., $1,000; one, 1,250 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,250; two, each 2,000 bbls., to West Indies, 60c.; a schooner, 107 tons, to West Indies and back, 3 months, Fruit, $400 ℔ month; a brig, 277 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar, 40c., and Melado, 37c.; one, 350 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; a British brig, 170 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 41c.; a bark, 240 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c., Molasses $3 50 under and $3 on deck; a British brig, 285 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a ship, 749 tons, from Boston to Calcutta, the fine clipper ship *Logan*, 1,511 tons, to San Francisco, ship *Rising Sun*, 1,320 tons, from Boston to San Francisco, and a brig, 225 tons, from Brandywine to St. Croix, on private terms.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain rooms, in suits or single, in a private family, by applying at No. 107 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house has been recently taken, and newly fitted up, and contains all modern improvements; references given and required.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a party of single gentlemen requiring first-class rooms, with an unexceptionable table, with a respectable family, may apply at No. 7 Great-Jones-st. Only respectable parties, willing to pay a fair remuneration for its equivalent, need apply.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find superior accommodations in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDers can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address T. J. G., Box No. 150 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS AND several single rooms furnished with board, can be had at No. 199 East 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church. Bathrooms and all modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, and dinner on Sundays, in a highly respectable private family; a spacious second-story room, with a small one if desired; house large, surrounded by a beautiful garden; neighborhood healthy and clean; a few minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can have board, with nicely-furnished large or small room, in a plain American private family; nice neighborhood and modern house, at moderate price; fifteen minutes to Fulton, Wall or South Ferry. Address W. P. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with handsomely furnished rooms, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar, between Willow and Columbia sts., and near the Fulton Ferry.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING a large brown-stone house, recently built with all improvements, near Washington-square, will let, with board, from the 1st of May for the season, a suite of rooms, or parlor and bedroom on second floor, or same on third floor, on very reasonable terms. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 3,640 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ¾ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 395 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED by families or single persons at a commodious farm residence near the Hudson (west bank,) about 7 miles above Poughkeepsie. Ground high, air pure, fine scenery, communication with City by boat or rail. For particulars, address H. E., Box No. 4,036 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. BUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. References exchanged. Address H. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, WILL open on the 15th of May. The proprietor is now prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to take rooms for the Summer. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL OF the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.—ONE Hoe's cylinder (medium) press, hand presses, all kinds of printers' and binders' tools, new and second-hand type, two ruling-machines, one paging-machine, &c., &c., to be sold at a sacrifice, at No. 23 Dey-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will manure the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,

The finest and Best-Fitting Shirt made, and for sale at lower prices than any Shirts manufactured in this City.

At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway, first corner below New-York Hotel,
Has received and opened a magnificent stock of
LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES,
In the way of
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FANCY SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED SUADE GLOVES,
And
GENT'S EMBROIDERED STREET GLOVES. (NEW STYLE.)
FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS,
ENGLISH COLLARS,
COLORED FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
SPRING HALF HOSE,
SILK AND GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
MADE TO ORDER.
ENTIRE SATISFACTION WARRANTED,
Both as to fit and workmanship.
First corner below New-York Hotel. C. TAYLOR, 713 Broadway.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
800 dozen Ladies Paris Kid Gloves, (only 63c.) all sizes and colors—none any better to be found in this City!!!! !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

300 dozen Gents. Canary colored Kid Gloves, 63c., in sizes 7½ to 8½—well worth 10 shillings.

1,000 dozen Ladies and Gents. LINEN H'DK'FS., $1 50 a dozen—the finest you ever saw, for $2 25.

LACE GOODS—
Full assortment of Real Thread Laces and Edgings in black and white. French and English Laces, Joined Blonds, Bonnet Laces, Illusion Laces, all widths, in black and white. Figured Silk and Thread Laces, English Thread Edging, all widths. A choice selection of Imitation Laces, Cotton Illusions for Sleeves, &c.

VEILS AND VEIL BAREGES—
Dotted Lace Veils, from $14 down to $1 50. French Veils, 50 cents to $2 50. Fine English Veils, from 31 cents to $2 00. Real Shantilla Veils, 50 cents to $6 00, Figured and dotted Veils, from 12 cents to $1 00—very cheap and desirable lot. Silk Tissue and Gauze Veils in all colors. Veil Bareges in every color and quality, Silk Tissues for Veils, all colors.

HOOP SKIRTS—
This article, we take pleasure in calling your attention to, as we do know we have at last hit upon just the article that every Lady has been trying so long to obtain. They are all made from the Real English Steel. We wrrrant every one to give the most perfect satisfaction! Prices reasonable. We have every size, to fit the smallest child up to full Ladies' sizes.

CORSETS—
French Wove Mechanical Corsets, warranted a superb article, in every size and color for $1 00 a pair. None better sold at any other store for less than $1 50.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS—
New designs in Parasols and Umbrellas, from 50 cents to $3 00; all colors.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS—
Hosiery for Ladies in every variety, 8 cents to 44 cents a pair. Children's Hosiery in great variety of styles and colors.

Store, No. 463 Sixth-avenue, corner 29th-street.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY,
Another case of HONEYCOMB for HOUSE DRESSES, 38 cents, one yard wide.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, $16 and $18,
Not half their value.

RICH SILK GRENADINE, LATEST PARIS STYLE,
JUST IMPORTED.
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES
Of the very newest designs, at 25c., worth 40c.

ROBES EUGENIES, at $1 75, worth $5.

The above goods and designs can only be found at
LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.

Observe— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL, (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India,) amongst other INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS now on hand, begs to call particular attention to a fine black square, fully two yards square, subdued border, eight inches deep, with embroidered fringe, for $120, usually sold at $160; a large black mantle scarf, 2¾ yards long, 27 inches wide, with border 50 inches deep, fine quality, for $75, usually sold for $120, and an assortment of long and square, from $30 upward, all lately received from Europe, at
No. 232 Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st.

LADIES—WE HAVE REDUCED OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH LACES AND FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES TO HALF THE ORIGINAL COST OF IMPORTATION, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING ROOM FOR DRESS GOODS. H. E. LEGRAIN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE manufacturing establishment, which cost over $300,000, for sale at less than one-third of its cost.

The main building of brick, covered with slate, four stories high, 180 feet by 48 and 82 feet by 40, with numerous out-buildings.

A large brick mansion and some twenty buildings, with ample accommodations for fifty families.

A never-failing and ample water power, with turbine wheels and an auxiliary steam engine and apparatus; a large quantity of cotton machinery, all easily adapted to any large manufacturing establishment.

Easy access by water and railroad and situated on the line of railroad from New-York to Philadelphia.

For further terms and particulars apply to
JNO. EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—FAIR FOR NEW ORGAN.—"And all the women that were wise-hearted, did spin with their hands, and brought that which they had spun, both of blue and purple, and of scarlet, and of fine linen."—Ex. xxxv. 25. A sale of useful and fancy articles will be held in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., during the Easter holidays, under the direction of the ladies of the Parish, beginning MONDAY, April 21, at 6 P. M. Admission 10 cents. Season tickets, 25 cents.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—44th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector; will be open for divine worship EVERY SUNDAY; services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and on St. George's day, Wednesday, April 23, at 8 A. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock THIS MORNING. At 7½ P. M., will discourse on *The Philosophy of Inspiration*.

CHURCH PEWS.

FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 110, HANDSOMELY LOcated in the north aisle of the Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Dr. Rice Pastor. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 193 Broadway.

PEW FOR SALE, IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. RICE,) No. [illegible], near the pulpit. Inquire at No. 45 Broadway, up stairs.

PENSION OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED BY MAJ. M. Myers, in 1817, for procuring bounty money, prize money, pensions, and all other war claims of officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, their widows and heirs.
C. W. MYERS, No. 229 Broadway,
opposite the Park Barracks.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 23 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

City Comptroller's Office, }
Milwaukee, March 26, 1862. }

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is [illegible] thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

We beg to inform buyers of United States Bonds, Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness and other Securities, that we are prepared to fill orders at the lowest market rates current on the day when the orders shall be received, at a difference of ⅛th per cent., as compared with the Brokers' Board, and frequently at or below Board prices net, without commission.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

T. D. HENNESSY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 8 WALL-ST.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEFENCE Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, April 17, 1862.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Galena and Chicago first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, also Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 215 6th-av., near 14th-st., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house; consisting, in part, of rosewood parlor suite in brocatelle, centre and pier tables, fine oil paintings and engravings, elegant rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, toilet sets, elegant amoire a glace, Brussels carpets throughout the house, chandeliers, black walnut extension-table, sideboard, dinner set, mahogany sofas and chairs, and other furniture. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Wm. N. Hollingshead, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. N. HOLLINGSHEAD will sell on MONDAY, April 21, at 9½ A. M., the entire stock of boots and shoes of every description, in lots to suit purchasers, manufacturing utensils, boot and shoe trees, lasts, trunks, umbrellas, desks, counters, fixtures, &c., &c., together with the store to let—all to the highest bidders, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale. JOHN WHYTE, Jr., No. 13 3d-av., opposite Cooper Union and Bible House.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-street, Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed November 3, 1860.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1862. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND SHIP HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 158 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of house and ship hardware, composition works, blockmaker's stock, &c., &c., contained in the above store.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

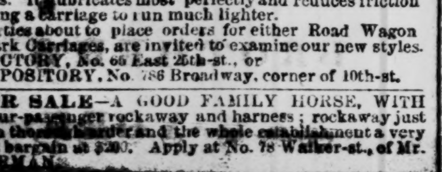
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, WITH four-passenger rockaway and harness; rockaway just put in thorough order and the whole establishment a very great bargain at $200. Apply at No. 78 Walker-st., of Mr. SHERMAN.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO SMALL BLACK [illegible] perfectly sound, superior saddle horses, &c. [illegible] complete harness, for sale. Apply at [illegible] BRADLEY'S livery stable, 16th-st., near [illegible]

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DR. A. P. DALRYMPLE, late Surgeon of the Volunteer Engineers, having returned from Port Royal, resumes his practice at his former residence, No. 171 Hudson-st., (four doors above St. John's Park,) New-York.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES from the ears, blindness, chronic inflammation and all diseases of the eye and ear; also, nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 609 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office, }
New-York, April 19, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY next, the 21st inst., for freighting, in two good vessels, about 475,000 feet of pine lumber, hence to Key West, Florida, with a reasonable number of lay days at each place. Persons offering will please state the lowest price of freight per 1,000 feet, and indorse their communications, "Proposals for Freight."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. [illegible] LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

CHARGE OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of adults. References of the first order. Address L. S., Box No. 165 Times Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had after Monday, the 21st inst.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron front buildings, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building; perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make it in reality but one building of 50 feet front—now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the IXth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 Times Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

NOS. 160 AND 162 3D-AV.—TO LET—AN old established dry good store, with fixtures, all complete; will be altered to, two, if required; suitable for a milliner or shoe store; also a furnished house, No. 71 East 16th-st., to a private family. Apply to P. McNALLY, 160 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a cottage house, consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, in a very desirable down-town location. Gas and water—good yard. Apply on the premises, No. 190 Hudson-st., a little above St. John's Park, from 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE English basement house No. 125 Pacific-st., one door from Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Premises in fine order, and very convenient to ferries. Lot adjoining, for garden, if wanted. Immediate possession. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic brick house, No. 30 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. It has the Ridgewood water, gas and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TO LET CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—Fine light shops, of different sizes, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire of the engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of No. 370 South-st., in a good, heavy, substantial store, suitable for and will be let for any purpose. Inquire of PRITCHARD & WING, corner of South and Montgomery sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the buildings on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st., covering five lots of ground; the whole or part will be let to suit. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 508 6th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 256 West 43d-st.; the premises are in perfect order; has all the modern improvements. Will be let very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply at No. 262 West 43d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, No. 289 West 19th-st., having all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; rent $500; possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 287 West 19th-st., adjoining.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER,
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT AT HARLEM—THE NEW COTTAGE house on 114th-st., near 1st-av., containing four lots of ground. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, exchange office.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No 185 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341—80 feet deep, with plate-glass windows, next door to Geo. Keyes' large dry-goods store; suitable for boots and shoes, grocery, clothing, &c. Apply at No. 343, next door.

TO LET—NO. 229 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., this elegant and eligibly situated 4-story brown stone house; is 65 feet deep; immediate possession given; rent low. Apply on the premises, or as per bill.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 100 East 19th-st. For terms and admission, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A SMALL, HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of D. T. KENNEDY, No. 126 East 35th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE, No. 181 Henry-st., with the modern improvements; a very desirable place for a small family.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGLY cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE NEAR THE FERRY, IN Jersey City. Apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 98 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let, at Piermont, overlooking the Hudson; the large furnished house and grounds as above; house well furnished, and grounds well stocked with choicest cherries, pears, berries, grapes, etc.; 1¼ hours from City, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of S. SEYMOUR, Piermont, on premises, or of E. HOUGHTON, Agent Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND.—To let, to first gentleman's place after passing toll-gate, Vanderbilt av., about one mile from lower landing. Contains 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' apartments—about 8 acres of ground, horse, carriage, donkey, cow, plenty of poultry, fruit and vegetables—ice-house, full. Will be rented to a small family from now till 1st September, or to end of season should the owner not return from Europe. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade-trees; stables, ice-house, (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house, elegantly furnished throughout, in 35th-st., near 5th-av.; rent no object, if the tenant is first-class. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

MOVING AND STORING FURNITURE promptly attended to; large furniture trucks for moving; good brick buildings for storage, and moderate charges. Inquire in the furniture-store, No. 1,212 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the city. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad, and located in an exceedingly desirable neighborhood, where there is every convenience, and no nuisances of any description. Rent to suit the times, $600; worth $1,000. Price, $17,000. Apply to LIVINGSTON, VAN ZANDT & CO., No. 7 New-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE—10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the dépôt. The mansion is 44x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., a very desirable residence, in good order, suitable for a large family or boarding-house, with six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, and an abundance of berries of different varieties, and barns and other out-buildings attached. Such an opportunity seldom offers. Will be let very cheap, or will be sold for $10,000, $2,000 to be paid down and the balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to CHARLES CHENEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, or to WILLETS & CARL, Flushing, L. I., or to RICHARD DEVERRY, Newtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISANIA, near a Railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of dépôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO THREE story and basement houses, containing ten rooms and ten pantries, with gas, water, marble mantels, vaults in front, &c. The houses are centrally situated, being less than five minutes walk from two dépôts; time by rail to New-York 30 minutes; possession given immediately. Rent, $200; or they will be sold very low. Inquire of W. D. RUSSELL, No. 538 Broadway, New-York, or of D. W. CRANE, No. 44 Halsey-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¼ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.

SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CATSKILL—A large double house, situate on the hill, a short distance from the Hudson River. There are two parlors, with folding doors, a library and dining-room on the first floor, five bedrooms and linen-room on the second-floor, and servants' rooms in the attic. The situation commands a fine view of the mountains and the river. The above premises will be let with or without the furniture.

Address J. A. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON TO RENT—Two new first-class houses, about two acres of land to each, within one minute of Fort Washington Dépôt, H. R. R. R., with a fine view of the river.

Each house is 40x38, with modern improvements, gas, &c. Bath-rooms, butler's pantry, stable, &c.

For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A house and outbuildings, with 1½ acres of land, pleasantly situated in Darien, Conn., 1½ hours from New-York, convenient to churches, school and railroad dépôt. Grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars inquire of C. M. MATHER, No. 123 Duane-st., or of J. B. MATHER, Darien Dépôt, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The residence of the late Prof. Olmsted, situated on New-York-square, and near Yale College; consisting of a first-class mansion with modern improvements, 17 lots of ground, with grapery, green-house, forcing house, out-buildings, &c., &c. Grounds in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars and a full description, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A very desirable country house in Westchester County, with two acres of land, stables, ice-house, &c., and good garden. The property is two minutes' walk from depot, and 20 miles from the City Hall. Everything is in complete order, and the house is ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 13 Park-st., adjoining Park-place, one of the best locations in the City for a small family, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Rent moderate. Apply to C. S. HAINES, No. 1 Commercial Dock, Newark, N. J., or T. D. JAMES, No. 10 Pine st., New-York.

TO RENT.—A DWELLING VERY PLEASANTLY located on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., with fine grounds and gardens; will be rented on moderate terms to a good tenant, for the summer months; longer if desired, with or without furniture; gas, hot and cold water in each story of the house; bath room, &c. Address, Box No. 2,032 N.Y. Post-office.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET OR LEASE.—Pleasantly situated near the dépôt. The house is large, double, convenient, mostly furnished, and having over twenty rooms; stable and other outbuildings, fruits and shrubbery abundant, pure water and nine acres of land. Rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—Furnished or unfurnished, in the near vicinity of Messrs. Jas. Brown, Dunning Dewer, Mrs. James G. King and others; the dwelling is large, the grounds in order, outbuildings, &c., &c., finely shaded and fruited. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—A VERY desirable two-story and attic frame house with lot and garden 50 by 200 feet; location one of the best in the village; possession 1st May next; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., or GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 233 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

TO LET, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—CLOSE to the steamboat landing, a large dwelling-house, with barn, orchard and several acres of land, formerly the residence of Jasper Garretson, deceased. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 38 Whitehall-st., New-York, or to W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Darcy Building, Jersey City.

BAY VIEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished—situate on New-York Bay, about 3 miles from Brooklyn ferries (only 35 minutes' ride by city cars.) Three acres of choice land, fruits, barn, stables, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—VERY desirable large house, 54th-st. and East River, with carriage-house, stable and garden, shade, shrubbery and fruit. Apply on the premises. Rent low, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, several very desirable country seats in Westchester County, located on the line of the New Haven Railroad and Long Island Sound. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE house, with over a half acre of ground, on Bergen Heights, N. J., on a horse railroad route, and within 2½ miles of Jersey City Ferry. Apply to CHAS. W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the dépôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A SMALL HOUSE with ⅜ of an acre, six rooms, large closets, shade trees, &c., within three minutes' walk of junction dépôt. Rent $175. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, near the premises.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH—UNFURNISHED—a fine old place, finely fruited and shaded—the late residence of Archibald Gracie. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE ON CASTLEton Hill, near New-Brighton, Staten Island. A choice and healthy location, with two to three acres of land well improved. S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE and store, with stable and shed attached, situate in the centre of the town of Bloomfield. Apply at the lumber-yard, near the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

United States Sanitary Commission, }
Washington, April 18, 1862. }

NURSES FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITALS.—One hundred able-bodied men, not readily liable to sickness, are wanted to serve *gratuitously* as nurses upon the Floating Hospitals which are being prepared by the Sanitary Commission, under orders from Government. Applicants must be men of correct habits, intelligent and experienced in the care of the sick and wounded, and fond of such labors. Apply to Dr. E. HARRIS, No. 253 4th-av., New-York, between 4 and 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a hotel or private family, by one accustomed to the business, who understands making all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Good reference. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., 4th floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation; is a thorough cook and good washer and ironer; can take care of milk and make excellent butter; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A TRUSTWORthy and respectable girl desires a situation, in City or country, as general servant; is willing to do all in her power to please her employer; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good dairymaid. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A WIDow lady, a situation as housekeeper; is perfectly competent; references given; a Christian family preferred. Address, for two days, R. G., Box No. 110 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an American lady, in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call at or address a note to Mrs. A. L., No. 287 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, for three days. References exchanged.

AS NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for her nurse, who has lived with her over two years; is willing and obliging, and capable of doing chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 228 West 15th-st., where she is at present employed.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to obtain ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or month; will give the very best of City references. Call at or address a note to grocery store No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands thoroughly the care of horses; has the best City references. Address R. M., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS young man, about 18 years of age, desires a situation; is a good hand over horses; is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; high wages not so much an object as a steady, good home; will be found a good assistant on a farm. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant man, a situation as gardener; is a respectable married man without incumbrance; one who is long accustomed to gardening in the various branches; is a good groom and driver. Best of City reference given from his last employer. Address W. T., Box No. 219 Times Office.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOUSE.—A MAN and wife, with only one child, 3 months old, wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer season. Can give good recommendations for honesty and capability, &c. Address, C. C. L., Box No. 205 Times Office, for this week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN lately connected with a public office; best of references given, as to character and capability. Address J. H. BURDICK, Brewster's Station, N. Y.

$100 WILL BE PRESENTED TO ANY party procuring for the advertiser a situation on the Police of this City, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh. Address, for one week, M. G. HORTON, Flushing, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

A DAIRY WOMAN AND HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a woman to go a few hours' ride in the country to take charge of a butter dairy and do general housework for a family of two or three; a widow woman preferred. Address S. H., Box No. 114 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SINGLE man wanted. Inquire, for three days, at the Insurance office, 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

A GARDENER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, A man and wife (must be both Protestants,) without children; the man must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and a careful driver; the woman a good plain cook, first-class laundress and housemaid. A couple who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, desiring a good permanent home in a small family, pleasantly situated near the City, may call at No. 45 Beekman-st. None others need apply.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A CARRIAGE Warehouse, by WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business, and command a full knowledge of the City trade; applications received by letter, none personally. Also, wanted a first-class draughtsman.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF GROUND, containing from four to six acres, on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, on the public highway leading from the Fordham dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, to Kingsbridge—distant about four miles from the Central Park. The site is high—commanding a fine view of the Harlem River and the scenery of the Hudson—being one of the choicest locations, both as to position and society, in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A LARGE plot of ground on 27th and 28th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., and near the 11th. There are 12 lots in the plot hereby offered, 6 on each street, well adapted for a business requiring much room and free access.

ALSO,

Two lots belonging to the same estate, and fronting on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CORNER HOUSE—The first-class 4-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 25x60 feet, No. 275 Lexington-av., corner 38th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; all modern improvements. Will be sold a sacrifice. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or THOMAS KILPATRICK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON EAST 21ST-ST.—The handsome four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house, No. 50 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; the house is first-class, 25x72; excellent location, and fine neighborhood. For permits and rent apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE 3-STORY and basement brick house No. 286 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements, and is in good repair. Will be sold cheap, or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 284 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-story and basement house and lot, No. 159 West 43d-st.; lot 20 by 100 feet 4 inches. Price $3,000 cash. The lot alone is worth the money. Title perfect. Inquire at No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, full-sized dwelling house, No. 59 East 11th-st., near Union-square, in complete order. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY building No. 244 Water-st. Inquire of JOHN BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—By a careful and responsible private family, from June till November, perhaps longer, containing at least six good sleeping-rooms, exclusive of servants; situated on high ground, not more than 50 miles from the City, and handy to cars or boat, New-Haven Railroad preferred; some few acres, with good garden, water, shade, barn, &c., essential, and would prefer cow, poultry, &c. Address S. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

A WELL FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE wanted by a respectable party, with no children, one hour's ride from the City, for six months or one year, (on the Hudson preferred.) House must contain all the modern improvements, with stable, fruit and garden attached. Address H. L. D., No. 53 West 38th-st., stating terms with full particulars.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, with the view of purchasing, a plainly-furnished cheap cottage, with eight or nine rooms, or more, well situated near the sea side, the Sound or the Hudson. Terms must be very moderate. Address G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway. N. B.—Full particulars desired; no other answers attended to.

A HOMESTEAD IN THE COUNTRY, stocked and in order, is wanted for three years, by an excellent tenant, not over thirty miles distant from town. It is wanted immediately, but no application will be attended to without an accurate description, rent, accurate distance from station, &c., &c. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN NEW-YORK, IN exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now rented to a responsible tenant on lease for a term of years. W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY brick house with all the modern improvements. Address, stating location, &c., and rent, (which must be in accordance with the times,) W. H., Box 120 Times Office.

DESK-ROOM WANTED, NEAR THE POST-office. Address, with terms and particulars, Box No. 3,285 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK—BROOKLYN.

GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA.

Ticket offices open daily from 8 at Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Sibell's, 12 Wall-st.

ON EASTER MONDAY, April 21, in New-York,
Début of the famous tenor from the (Tacon) Havana Opera,

SIGNOR TOMBESI.

The opera selected for this occasion will be Verdi's celebrated work,

RIGOLETTO.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as GILDA.
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI as MAGDALENA.
SIGNOR TOMBESI
will appear in the the rôle of Count de Mantua—a part selected by himself for his début.
SIGNOR FERRI as RIGOLETTO.
SIGNOR BARILI as SPARAFUCILE.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO.

On TUESDAY, Grand Opera in Brooklyn. First appearance in that city of the renowned Contralto,

MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI.

First time in Brooklyn of
LA FAVORITA,
with d'Angri in the celebrated dramatic rôle as Leonora. Brignoli, Ferri, and Susini.

WALLACK'S.

MORE MAGNIFICENT REVIVALS!
THREE OF THE MOST CELEBRATED PLAYS
To be produced in quick succession.

The gratifying success of the constant variety, and the advantages to the
PATRONS OF THIS THEATRE
and the
PUBLIC GENERALLY,
in advertising the performances a whole week in advance, induces
MR. WALLACK
to adhere to the same agreeable and satisfactory system.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY, LADY OF LYONS.
TUESDAY, THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY, POPULAR PLAY.
THURSDAY, LOVE CHASE.
FRIDAY, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
SATURDAY, POPULAR PLAY.
MONDAY, 28th, (first time here,) EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

EASTER MONDAY, 21st April, Bulwer's celebrated play, (first time here,) with new scenery, costumes and appointments, of the

LADY OF LYONS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE	MR. LESTER WALLACK
COLONEL DAMAS	MR. MARK SMITH
GLAVIS	MR. CHAS. FISHER
BEAUSEANT	MR. REYNOLDS
MONS. DESCHAPELLES	MR. NORTON
JABOT (Landlord of the Golden Lion)	MR. G. HOLT
GASPARD	MR. YOUNG
MAJOR DESMOULINS	MR. PARKES
CAPTAIN DUPONT	MR. PARSLOE
CAPTAIN GERANT	MR. TURNER
PAULINE	MRS. HOEY
MME. DESCHAPELLES	MRS. VERNON
WIDOW MELNOTTE	MRS. JOHN SEFTON
MARIAN	MISS. GREEN

Due notice will be given of the next representation of the very attractive comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY,
rewritten and adapted for Mr. Wallack's theatre.
In rehearsal,
LOVE IN A MAZE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EVERY NIGHT.

SECOND WEEK, AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF the magnificent operatic spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
WHOSE SPLENDID VOCALIZATION
is nightly received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
will appear in her great character of

STELLA	The Enchantress.
Mlle. GALETTI	The Brilliant Danseuse.
Mr. P. RICHINGS,	Mr. L. R. SHEWELL.

A FULL OPERATIC CHORUS, AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
has been engaged expressly for the piece.
Entire new scenery—magnificent costumes.
Extensive mechanism—superb music.
Admission, 50 cents; Secured Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock,
A GRAND MATINEE.
Admission (on this occasion) to all parts of the house, 50 cents. Seats can be secured in the Parquette and Dress Circle for the Matinée (without extra charge) any time during the week.

WINTER GARDEN.

Commencement of the Legitimate Season.
Engagement of the talented young American actress,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose personations of the YOUTHFUL HEROINES of the DRAMA have won the commendations of the most critical judges in the leading cities of the Union.
She will be sustained by a
SELECT AND TALENTED COMPANY,
engaged expressly for legitimate business. Among them are
MR. HENRY PLACIDE,
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
(His first appearance in New-York.)
MRS. W. R. BLAKE,
MRS. CHANFRAU, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, April 21, 1862,
Sheridan Knowles' beautiful drama of
THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA	MISS BATEMAN.
Master Walter	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Sir Thomas Clifford	Mr. Edwin Adams.

Aided by an admirable cast throughout.
TUESDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE—Miss Bateman, Mr. Placide, &c.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,

ASSISTED BY
MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst.,
Readings from Shakspeare, Tennyson, Dickens, &c., with Mr. V.'s notes on, and
Imitations of Fechter in Hamlet and Othello.
Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

FINAL EXHIBITION

OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

DE CORDOVA'S last lecture of the season.
"AN OMNIBUS RIDE UP BROADWAY."
TUESDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. A. P. HEPWORTH, Man'ger.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—This Society will celebrate their annual PAAS FESTIVAL, with a supper, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on EASTER MONDAY, April 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Members of the Society will please procure their tickets previous to 1 o'clock of the day of the Festival, in order that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation, from either of the Stewards, viz.;

JAMES H. PINKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, No. 20 Nassau-st.,
JAMES M. McLEAN, No. 67 Wall-st.,
EDWARD SLOSSON, No. 40 Wall-st.,
AUGUSTUS R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.,
CARLISLE NORWOOD, No. 104 Broadway,
EDWARD SCHELL, No. 31 Maiden-lane,
And of R. E. MOUNT, Jr., Secretary,
No. 11 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., on account of removing; a splendid assortment of pianos, full iron frame, and warranted, will be disposed at a bargain before May.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, rosewood and mahogany, 6 and 7 octave, of the best makers, for sale at great bargains at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, making the intermediate landings.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains. Freight taken.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

GREENWOOD LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRable circular plot, beautifully located on Glade Hill, containing two and one-half lots. Apply to CHARLES ABERNETHY, Nos. 23 and 25 Warren-st.; or M. BURR, No. 21 West 38th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The greatest combination of novelties and amusements ever presented at one establishment in this or any other country,—embracing living wonders from every quarter of the globe, [illegible] every phase of animal life, and from
THE AIR, THE EARTH AND THE SEA.

First and foremost, we have the smallest man in the world—
COMMODORE NUTT!—THE $30,000 NUTT!!
and next, the largest man known within the last thousand years,
THE BELGIAN GIANT, 8 FEET HIGH!
both of whom, in addition to their exhibition every hour, day and evening, in the main hall of the Museum, appear in the play of

HOP O' MY THUMB;
Or,
The Ogre and the Dwarf!

dramatized by the late Albert Smith, Esq., of London, from one of the most laughable, side-splitting nursery tales.

SUCH A CONTRAST OF LIVING HUMANITY,
A REAL LIVING GIANT AND DWARF,
was never before seen on any stage. This piece will be played
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and will be followed at each performance with

THE LADY OF MUNSTER,

an elegant Musical entertainment, by Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss C. ALFORD, Messrs. Hadaway, Jamison, &c., &c. In addition, will also be on exhibition, at all hours, every day and evening,

THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN,
from the rebel fortifications at Centreville, Va.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
whose departure from the City has been delayed.
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
from the Northern Seas; the Leviathan of the great deep.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION.
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
the largest ever captured alive, weighing near 2,000 lbs.
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH and near a Million other Curiosities.
Admission to all 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

EASTER MONDAY,
and every night during the week,
Laura Keene's great Irish Drama of
THE MACARTHY;
or
PEEP O'DAY;
performed for Sixty Nights, with
UNABATED SUCCESS,
and pronounced by all to be the Best Irish Drama ever produced.
The Cast includes the names of
Miss LAURA KEENE, Mr. and Mrs. WALLER, and all the
TALENTED COMPANY.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 31 Elizabeth-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers to young ladies superior advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Special attention will be given to French, under the instruction of an accomplished governess from Paris; also to music, under the direction of one of the best masters of New-York. For circulars address the Principal.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For particulars apply at the St. Julien Hotel, No. 2 Washington-place.

MRS. C. M. WHITE, Principal.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, Vice-Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 10. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The SUMMER TERM of this Collegiate Seminary will commence April 18. Special attention is given to music and physical culture. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 181 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—On the 1st of May, the well-known French boarding-school of Mr. LESPINASSE will be removed from New-York to Fort Washington. Circulars may be had at the Institution, No. 119 Clinton-place, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.—Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. The next term will commence April 14.

RIDING SCHOOL.—CAPT. RALSTON'S INSTItute, Riding School and Stables, continue under the same management, for class or private lesson riding (school or road,) and the reception of horses at livery. Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A VERY PATRIOTIC LADY, WHOLLY without means, having resigned a good position at the South because she would not dwell under a secession flag, desires a situation in a school, or family. Can teach the English, French and Latin languages, music and drawing. Address PRECEPTRESS, Station D, New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (graduate of Yale) desires a situation for the ensuing Summer; has the best of testimonials respecting his uniform success, both as an instructor and as a disciplinarian. For full particulars address TEACHER, Box No. 1,633, New-Haven, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet on MONDAY, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties having business before them will please attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, }
MORGAN JONES, } Committee on Finance.
WM. ORTON, }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL creditors having claims against H. LORENZO DELMONICO, to present the same without further delay to the undersigned.

J. GUEDIN, }
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees,
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual.

New-York, March 24, 1862. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved, and the business of said firm will be closed by O. E. WOOD, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
I. A. BARKER,
J. La B. WILLARD.

New-York, April 17, 1862.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Full Official History of the Bombardment and Surrender.

The Reports of Maj.-Gen. Hunter, Brig.-Gen. Benham, Flag-Officer Dupont and Commander Rogers.

OTHER INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA.,
April 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The flag of our country waves over Fort Pulaski. I summoned the garrison to surrender, at sunrise, on the morning of the 10th inst. Immediately on receiving their refusal, at 8 A. M., we opened fire, the bombardment continuing, without intermission, for thirty hours. At the end of eighteen hours' firing, the fort was breached in the southeast angle; and at the moment of surrender, 2 o'clock P. M., on the 11th instant, we had commenced preparations for storming.

The whole armament of the fort, forty-seven guns, a great supply of fixed ammunition, forty thousand pounds of powder and large quantities of commissary stores have fallen into our hands; also, three hundred and sixty prisoners, of whom the officers will be sent North by the first opportunity that offers.

The result of this bombardment must cause, I am convinced, a change in the construction of fortifications as radical as that foreshadowed in naval architecture by the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. No works of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artillery of heavy calibre.

Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, United States Engineers, (Acting Brigadier-General,) the officer immediately in charge of our works on Tybee Island, for his industry, skill and patriotic zeal. Great credit is also due to his Assistants, Lieut. J. H. WILSON, United States Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department. I have also to gratefully acknowledge the services of Capt. C. R. P. ROGERS, United States Navy, who, with one hundred of his men from the *Wabash*, under command of Lieut. IRWIN, did nobly at the guns.

Our gallant volunteers, under the scientific direction of Capt. GILLMORE, displayed admirable energy and perseverance in the construction of the earthworks on Tybee Island; and nothing could be finer or more impressive than the steadiness, activity, skill and courage with which they worked their guns in battery.

When I receive the reports of the officers more immediately in command, Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM and Acting Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, a statement more in detail will be immediately forwarded; but I cannot close without expressing my thanks to both these officers, and the hope that Acting Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE may be confirmed in the position of Brigadier General, to which, in this bombardment, he has established such deserving claims.

I am happy to state that our loss was but one man killed, the earthworks of our batteries affording secure protection against the heaviest fire of the enemy. The loss of the enemy has been stated as three severely wounded. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Most respectfully, your very obedient servant,
DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding
Department of the South.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. BENHAM.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEP'T OF THE SOUTH,
FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 12, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, commanding Department of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report the conclusion of the operations of the siege of Fort Pulaski, in Savannah River, Ga., which have resulted in the capture of that fortress and its armament, and the unconditional surrender of the effective force of the garrison, amounting to 361, of whom 24 were officers; beside about 18 who were sick or wounded.

This siege is, as I would remark, the first trial—at least on our side the Atlantic—of the modern heavy and rifled projectiles against forts erected and supposed to be sufficiently strong, prior to these inventions; almost equaling, as it would appear, the revolution accomplished in naval warfare by the iron-clad vessels recently constructed.

These operations, with the cordial assistance and coöperation of the naval forces, under Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT, have been accomplished by a portion of the troops of my Division, for the most part under the immediate direction of Capt. Q. A. GILMORE, Corps of Engineers, Acting Brigadier-General, and Chief Engineer of the siege, to whose report, copy of which is respectfully forwarded herewith, I have the honor to refer you for the detail of the operations.

Immediately after our arrival in this Department, as you are aware, I visited Tybee Island, (on the 31st ult.,) and carefully inspected the works being erected, there, for the direct attack upon this fort, which had been well advanced by Gen. GILMORE, under the direction of that faithful and judicious officer, Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, my predecessor in this District. These works consisted of eleven batteries, prepared for 35 to 37 pieces of heavy ordnance, extending along an oblique line of about one-and-a-half miles in length, opposite the southeast face of the fort; the extremities of this line being at distances, respectively, of about one and two miles from the fort. They were placed with great skill and judgment, and constructed properly, and with as much strength and regularity as the circumstances of the case would permit; and the care and forethought of the engineer, in providing for the proper supply of ordnance and other stores, that might be needed, is worthy of especial mention; the whole arrangement at Tybee Island meeting my entire approval.

Desiring, however, if possible, to obtain a concentric fire upon the work, I endeavored to arrange with Gen. VIELE (commanding at Daufuskie Island) to accomplish this object—directing him, upon the 8th inst., to place a battery on Long Island to attack the gorge of the fort on the west; and, after a second visit to him on the 9th, to construct another (if practicable, and the distance was not too great,) upon Turtle Island, on the north—the object being mainly the moral effect of an encircling fire, rather than the expectation of any serious effect upon the walls at that distance. From some cause, however, the heavy ordnance for these batteries did not arrive in time, and the lighter pieces most available, and placed in position on Long Island, served rather as a diversion, than for any serious demonstration upon the work.

The main attack upon the fort, as you are aware, commenced on the morning of the 10th inst., at about 7½ o'clock, and immediately after the refusal of its commander to surrender, according to your summons, previously sent. Being present yourself, at or between our batteries, for the greater portion of the day during the contest between these batteries and the fort, you are, of course, personally aware of the great efficiency with which these batteries were served, and of the successful commencement of the breach at the southeast angle of the fort on that day. You are also aware of the efficient and accurate firing of the guns at the fort, directed as they were with great precision, not only at our batteries, but even at the individual persons passing between them, or otherwise exposed. The firing on our part, though delayed at first by the necessity of obtaining the proper range, was kept up with such vigor that over three thousand projectiles, varying in size from the 13-inch mortar shell to the 30 pound Parrott shot, were thrown at the fort during the first day.

At evening, as it was necessary to guard against the possibility of attack from the Wilmington Marshes, a force of some two regiments was stationed upon the ridges of land adjacent; one immediately in rear of the upper batteries, and one on a ridge running toward Tybee River; and, to give Gen. GILLMORE an opportunity for the rest which he required, I arranged with him to remain myself at the batteries, in general charge of the forces, during the first half of the night, directing, at the same time, that the shells should be thrown at the fort every ten or fifteen minutes during the night, for the [illegible] the garrison. This shell practice [illegible] early part of the night, while the [illegible] was reported to be most accurate, [illegible] as by daylight.

As a principal battery, of one James and five Parrott guns, near the fort, appeared not to have been as successfully served as was desirable during the day, and as a detachment of [illegible] from the navy, under Lieut. IRWIN, had been kindly furnished to us by Flag-officer DUPONT, (at the suggestion of Capt. C. R. P. ROGERS,) which had, unfortunately, reached us too late for the first assignment to the batteries, I directed that a portion of this battery should be placed in the hands of this command, and the remainder, with suitable men, to be under Capt. TURNER, A. C. S., late of the First Artillery, United States Army, and now Chief Commissary of your Staff, and the James and three of the Parrott guns were assigned to the naval detachment accordingly.

At about 7 on the morning of the 11th the fire opened with great vigor and accuracy, the certainty as to direction and distance being greatly beyond that of the previous day, especially on the part of the enemy—there being scarcely any exposure of our force that did not draw a close shot, while the embrasures and parapets of our batteries were most accurately reached.

At about 10 to 11 A. M., I visited the batteries, finding each of them most efficiently served, especially the small mortar batteries nearest the fort, the batteries just referred to, in charge of the Navy and Capt. TURNER, and the columbiad batteries under Capt. PELOUZE. I found that an embrasure at the breached point, which was much enlarged on the previous day, was now opened to fully the size of the recess arch, or some eight or ten feet square, and the adjacent embrasures were rapidly being brought to a similar condition. At about noon the whole mask and parapet wall of the casemate first injured fell into the ditch, raising a ramp quite visible to us, and soon after the corresponding parts of the adjacent casements began to fall, the Parrott and James shot passing quite through, as we could see the heavy timber blindage in rear of the casemates, to the rear of the magazine, on the opposite (northwest) angle of the fort.

In this state of things I felt sure that we would soon be called to peel off the whole scarp wall from the front of the casemates of the southeast front, making a breach greatly larger than the small garrison could defend, with, probably, another smaller breach upon the opposite side; and I at once determined that, if the resistance was continued, it would be best, and entirely practicable, to storm the fort successfully within thirty to forty hours. And I had given directions to Gen. GILMORE to have suitable scaling-ladders prepared for the purpose, and was arranging for the proper forces, boats, &c., when, at about 2 P. M., we discovered a white flag thrown up, and the rebel flag, after telling out to the wind for a few minutes *at half-mast*, came slowly to the ground.

I then directed my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. A. B. ELY, to leave for the fort; but finding soon after your own Adjutant-General, Major HALPIN, at the batteries, I commissioned him (accompanied by Capt. ELY,) to proceed there with the terms I proposed—simply those of your own first note, demanding the surrender of the garrison, and all the armament and weapons; no other modification to be allowed than that they should have as favorable terms as are given by our Government in this war. Gen. GILMORE reaching the upper batteries soon after, and appearing to desire it, and as his services most eminently merited that his wishes should be gratified, I authorized him to pass over to accept the surrender of the fort; and the terms assented to by him, are essentially those dictated by me, excepting, perhaps, those relating to the disabled men, who would otherwise have been a burden to us. And by the return of these, I have endeavored to provide by a letter from Col. OLMSTEAD, the rebel commander, for the receiving of a like number of men of the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment, captured from Tybee about two weeks since.

I have now, in closing, but the pleasing duty of deporting upon the instances of individual merit that have come under my observation during that siege, which report must necessarily be brief, where so many have done so well.

And to the kind and cordial coöperation of the naval forces under Flag-Officer DUPONT, I feel that our highest thanks are due; for it was only by their assistance that we have been completely enabled to isolate the fort from the hope of succor and relief; while the needy supply of ordnance stores and other material most needed by us, at the last moment, has been of great value. And the battery manned by their detachment, under Lieut. IRWIN, I have the pleasure of stating was one of the most efficiently served against the fort during the action; a supervision being kept over it constantly by Capt. C. P. R. ROGERS in person,—an officer who, an acquaintance of more than twenty years' standing assures me, is without a superior in our own or any other service.

To Acting Brig.-Gen. D. A. GILMORE (Captain of Engineers,) the highest praise is due, for the exercise of his great professional skill and judgment, and his laborious industry, in arranging and personally superintending all the general preparations and all the details of the actual siege, which has resulted so successfully; showing him eminently worthy of the position and rank in which his previous Commander, Gen. SHERMAN, had placed him, as far as was in his power; and which rank I would respectfully ask your interest for confirmation of by the President.

Capt. PELOUZE, Acting Inspector-General of the Department; Capt. TURNER, Chief Commissary of the Department; Lieut. PORTER, of the United States Ordnance Department, and Lieut. WILSON, Topographical Engineers—all in charge of batteries—rendered most zealous and efficient service, which their previous military education has so well fitted them for. Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, of the United States Engineers, acting as Assistant-Engineer to Gen. GILMORE, was also most energetic and useful.

Of your own Staff, I had the pleasure of noticing repeatedly under fire, most actively engaged, Maj. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Maj. HOUGH, most especially zealous; Maj. WRIGHT, Capts. THOMPSON and DOLE, Lieuts. STOCKTON, HAY and KINSIE, your Aids—not only complying with your own directions, but ready to aid me at all times when needed.

Lieut.-Col. HALL, of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, deserves most especial commendation for his activity, zeal and general usefulness at all times, by night and by day, by which he constantly rendered most valuable services, as did the battalion of his fine Regiment during the siege and previously; and Capt McARTHUR, of the Eighth Maine Regiment, being highly praised by different officers who witnessed his successful management of his men at the batteries, deserves my commendation.

The Companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, under Capt. TOURTELLOTTE, served their guns most efficiently; and the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, under Col. TERRY, very ably manned the batteries which they had most laboriously constructed; so that I designated them, as I was pleased to find had been, (unknown to me,) the previous selection of Gen. GILMORE, for the honor of being the first to garrison the surrendered fort.

Of my personal staff, my senior Aid, Lieut. A. B. ELY, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, was constantly with me when not occupied otherwise by my direction; still showing most eminently every qualification, as he had done previously, for the responsible position for which I had selected him—and Lieut. S. U. BENHAM, my junior Aid, and S. H. HAWES, Acting Aid, were ready and prompt in the discharge of their duties. Col. SERRELL, of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment (acting temporarily on my staff) showed great zeal and activity throughout the action.

I would respectfully recommend in relation to the commander of the garrison of the fort, Col. CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD, whose gallant conduct as an enemy, and whose courtesy as a gentleman are entitled to all consideration, that should you deem it proper, the courtesy of the return of his own sword, should be extended to him. His defence I would remark, was continued until almost the latest limit possible; for a few hours more of our fire, would, to all appearance, have sufficed for the destruction of the magazine and a larger portion of the fort, while another day would have unavoidably placed the garrison at the mercy of a storming column from our command.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. BENHAM,
Brig.-Gen.-Commanding Northern District, Department of the South.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C.,
April 13, 1862.

SIR: The dispatches from the Commanding-General of this Department to the honorable Secretary of War will convey the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Fort Pulaski. It was a purely military operation, the result of laborious and scientific preparation, and of consummate skill and bravery in execution. It would not have pertained me to address you in reference to this brilliant and successful achievement had not Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, with a generous spirit long to be remembered, permitted the navy to be represented on this interesting occasion by allowing a detachment of seamen and officers from this ship to serve one of the breaching batteries. I have thanked the General personally for this kindness, and I desire at the same time to express my acknowledgments to Brig.-Gen. BENHAM and Acting Brig.-Gen. GILMORE for acts of consideration shown by them to my officers and men. I inclose the report of Commander C. P. R. ROGERS, who had the honor to command the battery "Sigel" on the second and important day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE REPORT OF COMMANDER ROGERS.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., April 13, 1862.

Flag-Officer S. F. Dupont.

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the detachment from this ship, which had the good fortune to take part in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski. It reached Tybee on the morning of the 10th inst., just before the fire was opened, and the batteries being already manned, our batteries could not participate in the action of the first day. Gen. HUNTER, Gen. BENHAM and Gen. GILMORE all manifested the most generous desire to give the navy a share in the good work, and on the 11th, the most important day, four rifled guns in Battery Sigel, one of the nearest and most exposed batteries, and consequently one of the posts of honor were assigned to the men of the *Wabash*. We occupied it at daybreak, and kept up a steady and well-directed fire until the Fort hauled down its flag at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The officers and men behaved well. I beg leave to commend to you Lieut. IRWIN, Acting Master ROBERTSON, and Midshipmen M. L. JOHNSON and F. H. PEARSON, and LEWIS BROWN, Captain of the Forecastle, and GEORGE H. WOOD, Quartermaster. When the enemy hoisted the white flag, Gen. BENHAM most courteously invited me to detail a naval officer to accompany the officer sent by him to arrange the terms of the surrender, and I sent Lieut. IRWIN upon that honorable duty. I spent the first day of the bombardment in the trenches with Gen. HUNTER, and paid a visit to the different batteries. These batteries I caused to be visited by several of our officers and men, that they might profit by the experience to be acquired. The bombardment begun at 8 A. M., on the 10th, and continued during the day; but at first, while procuring the ranges, it was somewhat inaccurate, many of the artillerists being quite untrained. On the second day, in spite of a high wind, the firing from the rifled guns and columbiads was excellent, the former boring into the brick face of the wall like augers, and the latter striking like trip-hammers and breaking off great masses of masonry, which had been cut loose by the rifles. The four upper batteries were about 1,600 yards distant from Pulaski, and quite beyond the distance at which it has hitherto been held practicable to effect a breach, but which proved an easy breaching range with the wonderful projectiles which we now possess. When the Fort surrendered, the barbette guns had been silenced, and many of them had been dismounted. A breach was made in two places, and the fort could have been stormed without doubt. Our projectiles were passing through it and knocking down the opposite wall which protected the main magazine, so that the garrison was convinced that in an hour or two the magazine must be blown up. The heavy 13-inch mortars inflicted much less injury than I had expected. The casemates did not seem at all shaken by them. The parade-ground had been formed into deep furrows, into which the shells rolled and burst without the power of doing much harm. The guns used by the men of the *Wabash* were three 30-pounder Parrott's, and one 24-pounder James. I am, very respectfully,
C. P. ROGERS, Commander.

OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THE BATTERIES.

HEADQUARTERS, TYBEE ISLAND, GA., April 8, 1762.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32.—The following reassignments to Batteries are hereby made, viz.:

1. *Battery Totten*—Capt. D. C. Rodman, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. S. H. Gray, 7th Conn. Vols.; Second Lieut. S. J. Corey, 7th Conn. Vols.; with a detachment of 7th Conn. Vols. in three reliefs.
2. *Battery McClellan*—Capt. H. Rogers, with Co. H 3d R. I. Vol. Artillery, in three reliefs.
3. *Battery Sigel*—Capt. C. Seldeneck, 46th N. Y. S. Vols.; Capt. T. Hohle, 46th N. Y. S. Vols., with Cos. K and H 46th N. Y. S. Vols., in three reliefs.
4. *Battery Scott*—Capt. Pardon Mason, with Co. F 3d R. I. Vol. Artillery, in three reliefs.
5. *Battery Halleck*—Capt. O. S. Sanford, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. E. S. Hitchcock, 7th Conn. Vols.; Second Lieut. S. S. Atwill, 7th Conn. Vols.; with a detachment of the 7th Conn. Vols. in three reliefs.
6. *Battery Sherman*—Capt. D. G. Francis, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. J. B. Dennis, 7th Conn. Vols.; Second Lieut. O. B. Chamberlain, 7th Conn. Vols.; with a detachment of the 7th Conn. Vols. in three reliefs.
7. *Battery Burnside*—Sergeant J. E. Wilson, Co. A, Corps of Engineers; Sergeant P. Maguire, Co. A, Corps of Engineers; Sergeant Wadlie, with a detachment of 8th Maine Vols. in three reliefs.
8. and 9. *Batteries Lincoln and Lyon*—Capt. Louis H. Pelouse, 15th Infantry, Acting Inspector-General Department of the South; with Capt. L. E. Tourtellotte's Co. (B) 3d R. I. Vol. Artillery, in two reliefs.
10. *Battery Grant*—Capt. Chas. E. Palmer, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. Jerome Tourtellotte, 7th Conn. Vols.; First Lieut. Wm. E. Phillip, with a detachment of 7th Conn. Vols., in three reliefs.
11. *Battery Stanton*—Capt. B. F. Skinner, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. Theo. Bacon, 7th Conn. Vols.; First Lieut. Theo. Burdick, 7th Conn. Vols., with a detachment of 7th Conn. Vols., in three reliefs.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, 1st Lieut. Vol. Eng., A. Ad. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
TYBEE ISLAND, GA., April 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—The batteries established against Fort Pulaski will be manned and ready for service at break of day to-morrow.

The signal to begin the action will be one gun from the right mortar of Battery Halleck, (2,400 yards from the work,) fired under the direction of Lieut. HORACE PORTER, Chief of Ordnance. Charge of mortar, 11 pounds; charge of shell, 11 pounds; elevation, 55°; and length of fuse, 24 seconds.

This battery (two 13-inch mortars,) will continue firing at the rate of fifteen minutes to each mortar, alternately varying the charge of mortars and length of fuse, so that the shell will drop over the arches of the north and northeast faces of the work, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

The other batteries will open as follows, viz.: Battery Stanton, (three 13-inch mortars, 3,400 yards distant,) immediately after the signal, at the rate of fifteen minutes for each piece alternately from the right. Charge of mortar, 14 pounds, charge of shell, 7 pounds, elevation, 45°, and length of fuse as may be required. The shells should drop over the arches of the south face of the work, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

Battery Grant, (three 13-inch mortars, 3,200 yards distant,) immediately after the ranges for Battery Stanton have been determined, at the rate of fifteen minutes for each piece, alternately from the right. Charge of shell, 7 pounds; elevation, 45°; charge of mortar and length of fuse to be varied to suit the range, as determined from Battery Stanton. The shells should drop over the arches of the south face of the work, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

Battery Lyon, (three 10-inch Columbiads 3,100 yards from the work,) with a curved fire, immediately after the signal, allowing ten minutes between the discharges for each piece, alternating from the right. Charge of gun, 17 pounds; charge of shell, 3 pounds; elevation, 20°; and length of fuse, 20 seconds; charge and length of fuse to vary as required. The shells should pass over the parapet into the work, taking the gorge and north face in reverse, and exploding at the moment of striking, or immediately after.

Battery Lincoln (three 8-inch columbiads, 3,045 yards from the work,) with a curved fire, immediately after the signal, allowing six minutes between discharges for each piece, alternating from the right. Charge of gun, 10 pounds; charge of shell, 1½ pounds; elevation 20° and length of fuse 20 seconds; directed the same as Battery Lyon upon the gorge and north face in reverse, varying the charge and length of fuse accordingly.

Battery Burnside (one 13-inch mortar, 2,750 yards from the work,) firing every ten minutes from the time the range is obtained for Battery Sherman. Charge of shell, 7 pounds; elevation, 45°; charge of mortar and length of fuse varying as required, from those obtained from Battery Sherman. The shells should drop on the arches of the north and northeast faces, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

Battery Sherman, (three 13-inch mortars, 2,650 yards from the work,) commencing immediately after the ranges for Battery Grant have been determined, and firing at the rate of fifteen minutes for each piece, alternating from the right. Charge of shell, 7 lbs.; elevation, 45°; charge of mortar and length of fuse to be fixed to suit the ranges as determined from Battery Grant. The shells should drop over the north and northeast faces.

Battery Scott, (three 10-inch and one 8-inch columbiads,) 1,677 yards from the work,) firing solid shot, and commencing immediately after the barbette fire of the work has ceased; charge of 10-inch columbiad, 20 lbs.; elevation, 4¼°; charge of 8-inch columbiad, 10 lbs.; elevation, 5°.

This battery should breach the pancopé between the south and southeast face, and the embrasure next to it in the southeast face, the elevation to be varied accordingly, the charge to remain the same. Until the elevation is accurately determined, each gun should be fired once in ten minutes, after that every six or eight minutes.

Battery Sigel (five 30-pounder Parrots and one 24-pounder James, 1,620 yards from the works) to open with 4¾ seconds fuse on the barbette guns of the fort at the second discharge from Battery Sherman. Charge for 30-pounders, 3¼ pounds; charge for 24-pounder, 5 pounds—elevation 4° for both calibres.

As soon as the barbette fire of the work has been silenced, this battery will be directed with percussion shells upon the walls, to breach the pancopé between the south and southeast faces, and the embrasure next to it in the southeast face, the elevation to be varied accordingly, the charge to remain the same. Until the elevation is accurately determined, each gun should fire once in six or eight minutes; after that every four or five minutes.

Battery McClellan, (two 42 and two 32-pounders, James, 1,620 yards from the work,) opens fire immediately after Battery Scott; charge for 42-pounders, 8 lbs.; charge for 32-pounders, 6 lbs.; elevation, 42-pounders, 4¼°, and 32-pounders, 4°. Each piece should fire once every five or six minutes after the elevation has been established, the charge to remain the same.

This battery should breach the work in the pancopé, between the south and southeast faces, and the embrasure next to it in the southeast face. The steel scraper for the grooves should be used after every fifth or sixth discharge.

Battery Totten, (four 10-inch siege mortars, 1,685 yards from the works,) opens fire immediately after Battery Sigel, firing each piece about once in five minutes; charge of mortar, 3½ lbs.; charge of shell, 3 lbs.; elevation, 45°, and length of fuse, 18¾ seconds. The charge of mortar and length of fuse vary so as to explode the shells over the northeast and southeast faces of the work.

If any battery should be unmasked outside the works, Battery Totten should direct its fire upon it, varying the charge of mortar and length of fuse accordingly.

The fire from each battery will cease at dark, except special directions be given to the contrary.

A signal officer at Battery Scott, to observe the effects of the 13-inch shells, will be in communication with other signal officers stationed near batteries Stanton, Grant and Sherman, in order to determine the range for these batteries in succession.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, First Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, A. A. Adjutant-General.

THE SURRENDER.

FORT PULASKI, GA., April 11, 1862.

General H. A. Benham, Commanding Northern District, Department of the South, Tybee Island, Ga.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the terms of capitulation for the surrender to the United States, of Fort Pulaski, Ga., signed by me this 11th day of April, 1862.

I trust these terms will receive your approval, they being substantially those authorized by you, as commander of the District.

The fort hoisted the white flag at 1¾ o'clock this afternoon, after a resistance since 8 o'clock yesterday morning to the continuous fire of our batteries.

A practicable breach in the walls was made in 18½ hours firing by daylight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier General Volunteers,
Commanding U. S. Forces on Tybee Island, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
TYBEE ISLAND, GA., April 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. D. Hunter, United States Army, Commanding Department of the South:

SIR—I have the satisfaction of inclosing to you herewith, the terms of surrender of Fort Pulaski, as arranged this day by Acting Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILMORE, whom I dispatched to the fort for that purpose immediately after the appearance of the white flag from that fort, about 2 P. M., *this day—the anniversary* of the opening of the fire upon Fort Sumter by the rebels, last year.

The terms agreed to by Col. C. H. OLMSTEAD, the rebel commander of the fort, are essentially those dictated by myself; and such as I trust will meet with your approval, from my previous communications with you on this subject.

With much congratulation to you on this first success in your present department, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General Commanding Northern District and First Division Department of the South.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon for the surrender to the forces of the United States of Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Ga.:

ART. 1. The fort, armament and garrison to be surrendered at once to the forces of the United States.

ART. 2. The officers and men of the garrison to be allowed to take with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c. This not to include private weapons.

ART. 3. The sick and wounded, under charge of the hospital steward of the garrison, to be sent up under a flag of truce to the Confederate lines; and at the same time the men to be allowed to send up any letters they may desire, subject to the inspection of a Federal officer.

Signed the 11th day of April, 1862, at Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Ga.

(Signed,) CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Col. 1st Vol. Reg't of Georgia, Com'g Fort Pulaski.
(Signed,) Q. A. GILMORE,
Brig.-Gen. Vols., Com'g U. S. F., Tybee Island, Ga.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 19.

The Supply bill was made the special order for this afternoon.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To prevent frauds in laying out streets in New-York; to provide for the construction of railroads in cities; to amend the law relating to the Superintendent of Poor and Coroners of Kings County.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law in relation to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District; to amend the general railroad law; to amend the laws relating to public instruction; to amend the Harlem Stage Company's Charter; to confirm the ordinance of the City of New-York, passed Nov. 27, 1855; to authorize American Guano (?); to rebuild certain locks on the Champlain Canal; to authorize the payment of certain claims for organizing, equipping and subsisting volunteers; to amend the act relating to Jurors and Commissioner of Jurors for Kings County.

The Metropolitan Health bill was taken up. The Police Commissioners were restored to the commission. The amendment proposed that one Police Commissioner reside in Brooklyn was lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out the two Police Commissioners. Lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend, to give the right to Mayors of the cities to nominate Doctors to the Governor for appointment. Lost.

The bill was debated till the recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate occupied all the afternoon session in the consideration of the Supply bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 19.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the numbers of Notaries Public in New-York; in relation to the transportation of convicts to State prison.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

To amend the assessment law; to regulate the Harbor-masters' Department of New-York; to authorize extraordinary repairs in the Chemung Canal and feeder; to provide for the consolidation of banking associations; to amend the laws relating to executions against property.

Several attempts were made to lay the third reading of bills on the table to take up the Excise law, but failed.

The bill to repeal the Pultney Estate laws came up for third reading, and elicited a long debate.

On motion, the bill was recommitted.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Company.

To amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

To divide the State into Congressional Districts.

After passing this bill, a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Seymour, Waterbury, Pierce, Andrews and Benedict, were appointed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Annual Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill for the defence of the northwestern part of the State was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the law relating to the first judicial district, was reported adversely, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. DAVEY made an able report in favor of reimbursement by the general Government for uniforms and arms used, destroyed and lost in service, in the war of 1812.

Messrs. FISHER, SMITH and BANKS gave notice of motions to suspend the rules, so as to move forward the Excise bill.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die*, on Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LOUTREL, a Select Committee of five was appointed, without compensation, to present Capt. ERICSSON, Lieut. WORDEN and others, the complimentary resolution from the Senate.

Several resolutions were offered for the appointment of Select Committees to examine the affairs of the City railroads, Bureau of Assessments, &c., all of which were defeated.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, the Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Military Board was discharged from further service.

Mr. LEARY offered a resolution to request Congress to attend more to the sufferings of the volunteers and families than to the abolition of Slavery. It was laid over.

A motion to make the Excise bill the special order for Monday was lost. Adjourned.

Violent Hurricane at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Wednesday, April 16.

A most violent hurricane passed in a southeasterly direction from this place to-night. The "P. C." Railroad freight-house was demolished, injuring several persons. The steamer *Majors*, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad line, was torn from her moorings and carried down the river for several miles, but finally made a landing, being severely damaged. Her passengers were all saved. The steamer *Dacotah*, of the same line, sunk, and is a total loss. She carried down her engineer, a railroad conductor and two other persons. To what extent damage is done in other sections below is not known, as the telegraph line is down between here and Atchison.

From San Frrancisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday April 19.

Arrived, ship *Talisman*, from New-York.

Sailed, steamers *Cortez* and *Union Star*, for Shanghai.

Opening of Navigation at Father Point, &c.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 19.

The ship *Shannon*, the first vessel from sea, passed Father Point yesterday.

The ice in Richelieu River broke up yesterday, inflicting great damage on steamers and other vessels at Winter quarters. Several were sunk. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

CATARRH, a preliminary of consumption, has hitherto proved very intractable to treatment. As it frequently causes deafness, it was brought very extensively under the notice of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, who has shown, by the invariable success which attends his treatment, how much science and skill can do when concentrated upon the study of any given disease, and has consequently acquired a reputation for the treatment of catarrh equal to that which he enjoys for the treatment of deafness. Dr. L.'s treatment is highly scientific, and *entirely original*.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 19—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Luigi Torricelli, Jose Diaz, F. De Salas, Angel Bringas, T. J. Aguira, J. K. Savage, L. De Samer, wife and child, Havana; Miss Minnie and Master Freddy Dale and nurse, Mrs. Gray, Philadelphia; Miss Hinsdale, Albany; Miss Dinwiddi, New-York; Miss Alice Alden, Albany; Mrs. Mottram, Detroit; Mrs. Bates, New-York; Mrs. Peacock and son, Miss Eliza Masson, Havana; D. Lowitz and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. Gray, Philadelphia; Miss Tarr, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sherman Stevens, Miss Sarah Stevens, New-York; A. H. Wallace, John B. Sardy, Dr. Crocker, H. T. Crosley, New-York; Rev. Pamphili De Magliane, Capt. Manson, British Army; J. Clenden and wife, New-York; John Nash, Chicago; J. Whitsed, Mr. Reed, London; C. W. A. Walker, Abrm. Arronis, W. T. Merrill and wife, T. Schetter, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Tothem, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Gallope, wife, 5 children and nurse, New-York; M. Quilliard, M. De Cavalho, Francisco Peres, Havana; T. Griffin, Chicago; Mrs. W. H. Ternoy, Mrs. H. H. Peacock, Philadelphia; Rev. S. T. Seely and wife, Albany; James Rucalo, Chester H. Lillies, Baltimore; Mrs. Tendt, C. B. Seymour, B. Lathrop, Mrs. Schoening, Miss Schoening, Geo. Jardine and wife, New-York; Mr. Roberts, wife and child, Newark, N. J.; A. Atha, wife and daughter do.; James E. Rorke, Thos. Webster, New-York; E. D. Armeston, Hamilton, C. W.; James B. Runnion, J. Glein, J. T. Cameron, Philadelphia; W. T. Dempster, John Gopeutt, wife and 6 children, and others in the steerage. Specie, $416,000.

APRIL 19.—*In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg, Southampton, &c.*—H. R. Kunhardt and family, H. Stursberg and family, L. Vilarinho, J. Birbe, James Coulin, George Coulin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rosenberg, Wm. Basch, Mr. and Mrs. Hatton and two children, Joseph Coste, Ad. Tradin, Miss Debattis, Miss Udall, E. Warburg and family, Mrs. Boker, child and nurse, Mrs. Funke and child, N. Y.; Miss Dorothea Berthelmann, Miss Sophia Bunsen, Belleville; Mrs. Wise, child, infant and servant, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Adae, Miss Emily Adae, Miss L. D. Culbertson, Miss Ella Woods, Jos. Buchmann, Wm. Woods, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Val. Becker and three children, St. Charles; A. Daneri, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Lerjenotti and two children, California; Mrs. Louise Sprungk, Mrs. Josephine Sprungk, Phila.; Mrs. De Bary, child, and nurse; C. G. Klug, Julius Burow; Mr. and Mrs. Beck, and child; Mrs. Rettich, two children, and infant; Gustav Wende, Ludwig Werner, Isaac N Pinner, Philip Luther, Adrian Dumonlin, Mr. and Mrs. Karl, J. B. Kerschmer, Prof. L. P. Espjörn; Mrs. Starke, child, and infant; Miss Cath. Stevens, Miss Auguste Pfeiffer, Mr. Troy, N. Y.; Georg Rumann T. M. Brown, Miss De Wyl, St. Louis; F. Polzen, W. P. Smith, Henry Heimburg, California; Mr. and Mrs. Th. Bruize, child, and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Franz Marten and child, St. Charles; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Scholtz, two children, and infant, Louisville; F. Billing, Havana; Charles Diechmann, St. Joseph; Dr. Gustav Fenneberg, Toledo, and others in steerage—total, 199. Specie, $250,000.

APRIL 19.—*In steamship St. George, for Glasgow*—Thomas Himbert, lady and child, Syracuse; Lorenzo A. Castelli, Alex. McConkey, John W. Sullivan, John Just, Tobias Grace, New-York; S. Waldron, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Williamson, M. R. Roberts, lady 3 children and nurse, and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—H. W. Munson, A. Martin, Fanny Hebling, E. L. Plum, bearer of dispatches to Mexico; J. W. Hammond, A. H. Ford, Daniel Somers, W. H. Merrick, Miss T. Madoff, D. H. Holmes, Bridget Conner and 2 children, J. R. Bequer, wife and son, Bridget Long, Lambert Boris, Luther Billings, Miss Mary Barker, Joseph Henderson, Bernardo de la Higuera, Louis Masche, and one the steerage—Total 24.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 13 | Sun sets...... 6 44 | Moon rises... 12 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 12 38 | Gov. Island. 1 27 | Hell Gate.... 2 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 19.

Cleared.

Steamship St. George, (Br.,) Wylie, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.

Barks Darmstadter Bank, (Oldg.,) Otlen, Hamburg, Ruger Bros.; Lucknow, (Br.,) Mix, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Brig La Favorita, (Dutch,) Hueck, Curacoa and St. Thomas, Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Schooners Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, master; Kate Stewart, Moor, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Hannah Matilda, Price, Egg Harbor, master; Nonpareil, (Br.,) Angus, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; J. L. Snow, Achorn, Augusta, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Sloop Stiles Hall, Barker, Bridgeport, L. Bogert.

Arrived.

Steamer Kein, Duffy, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer H. Borden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Onward, (Br., of Liverpool,) Welsh, Liverpool 75 ds., with coal to E. Cunard. Had very heavy weather most of the passage; stove bulwarks and boat; lost and split sails; lost jib-boom; damaged spars, &c.; got as far W. as lat. 37, and was obliged to run S. E. about 1,000 to repair damages.

Bark J. M. Hicks, Greenman, Palermo Feb. 10, and 54 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Tacony, (of Philadelphia,) Munday, Messina Feb. 9; passed Gibraltar 25th, with fruit to Draper & Devlin. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark J. & R. Young, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Dublin 76 ds., in ballast to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Suliote, Brown, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Zaza April 6, with sugar to Ynaga del Valle & Co.

Brig Alfrata, (of Harpswell,) Bibber, Cienfuegos April 1, with sugar to master. Sld in co. with bark A. Manderson, for Boston, Br. brig Milo, for Halifax, and schr. William, for New-York.

Brig Scotland, (before reported,) Francis, Ponce, P. R., March 26, via Long Island Sound, with molasses, &c., to E. T. Smith, of Hartford.

Brig Clyde, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Campbell, Manaubo, P. R., March 29, with molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Wm. Atkins, (Br., of Five Islands, N. S.,) Nickerson, Arroyo, P. R., March 27, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Santa Clara, (Br., of Quebec, N. S.,) Jardeson, Bemerara March 19, in ballast.

Schr. John Roe, Morris, Montevideo Feb. 26, via St. Thomas April 3, with salt to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. March 18, at 3 P. M., in lat. 6 S., lon. 33 33 W., saw breakers not laid down on the chart. March 14, at 5 P. M., off Savannah, passed a steam propeller, showing English colors, and after hauling them down, run up the Confederate flag at the foremast-head; was strg. in the direction of Bermuda, about N. E. The J. R. has had very hard weather all the way from Turk's Island to Cape Hatteras.

Schr. Septimus, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Cavanagh, Greytown, Nic., March 22, with logwood to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Exchange, Hallock, Wilmington, Del., with corn for New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Worden, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Drisko, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Boston.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Greyhound, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Turks Island 11 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Harriet, Johnson, Tremont, with plaster to J. C. Boynton & Co.

Brig Wm. Mickels, Hatch, Millbridge, with hay, for Alexandria.

Schr. J. S. Hayden, Smith, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mount Hope, Kensington, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Red Rover, Taylor, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. T. B. Hodgman, Prince, Wiscasset, with heading.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Calais, with laths to Jed Frye.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Chief, Norris, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Express, Lawson, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. G. W. Grice, Palmer, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn.

Schr. J. W. Dyer, McDuffie, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Corinthian, Small, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Lubec 5 ds., with spars, &c.

Schr. D. Cargill, Hawkins, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, ——, Philadelphia, for Bath.

Schr. Twilight, Snow, Newburgh, with cement.

Sloop Victorine, ——, Cold Spring, with ammunition and cannon for Government.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Bavaria, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool; St. George, (Br.,) for Glasgow; Roanoke, for Havana. Ship Monarch of the Sea, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Forest King, hence for Philadelphia, when going down the bay, yesterday, (without a pilot,) went ashore on the West Bank. Will probably come off the next high water.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 19.—The brig Vergreen, of and for St. John, from New-York, is ashore near this place. Vessel remains tight.—(By telegraph.)

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The Br. brig Helen Jane, Brown, from New-York for Havana, put in here to-day in distress, leaky; sprung a leak on the 16th inst., in a heavy gale from S. E. of Hatteras, and not being able to keep her free, bore away to this port. The Br. bark Volant arrived to-day from Troon, Scotland; in a heavy gale from the W., off the Western Isles, lost jib-boom, foretopmast, foretopgallantmast and one anchor; had decks swept and skylight, rails, &c., washed away.

FAYAL, March 8.—The ship France, Ellis, of and from New-York to Bristol, with corn, put in here on the 7th, with loss of head of foremast and all above, jib-boom and sails. The bark Mary Annah, of Portsmouth, N. H., from New-York, bound to Bristol, also arrived. On the 21st [illegible] was knocked down on her beam ends [illegible] one time a large quantity of [illegible] reported to be in [illegible] from New-York, put into [illegible] in distress, and landed about 1,300 [illegible] when she was driven ashore and [illegible] Crew saved.—(Both by letters to Elwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]—brig, bound S., no date, lat. 33 lon. 74.

[illegible]—ship, stg. E., was signalized April [illegible], lat. 27, lon. 74.

J. C. Nickels—bark, of Searsport, for Montevideo, [illegible] ds. out, no date, lat. 18 25 S., lon. 36 10 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 27, Br. brigs Clyde, Campbell, for New-York in 3 ds.; Marianne, Atkins, do. do.; brig John Bull, for do. do.

At Zaza, April 6, bark G. M. Phillips, for New-York in 8 ds.; brig William & Mary, for do in 10 ds.; [illegible] Oriental, for do. do.

At Buenos Ayres, March 3, bark Wave Crest, for New-York, ldg.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING FROM AUCTION
1,000 REAL PUSHA LACE MANTILLAS, from $5 to $12 (cost to import $20 to $25.)
1,000 REAL PUSHA LACE SHAWLS, from $2 50 to $10 (cost to import $15 to $20.)
JOB LOT IN LADIES' SILK THREAD HOSE.
JOB LOT IN MISSES' OPEN-WORK HOSE.

R. H. MACY,
IN ADDITION,
IN ADDITION,
IN ADDITION,
is now opening
400 CARTONS OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY HAT AND SASH RIBBONS, NOT EQUALED IN THE CITY.

FROM AUCTION,
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS SILK MITTS,
New Style, opening from 2s. to $2 50 a pair.
R. H. MACY,
now opening,
FROM AUCTION, THE CHEAPEST LINE OF LINEN HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK.
2,000 worth 2s. will be sold for 1s. 6d.
2,000 worth 3s. 6d. will be sold for 2s.
2,000 worth 4s. will be sold for 2s. 6d.
2,000 worth 6s. will be sold for 3s.
GENTS' HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
2,000 all linen, good quality, worth 4s., closing for 2s.
2,000 Ladies' Mourning Hem-Stitch Linen Handkerchiefs closing out at 2s.; usual price, 3s. and 4s.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
250 cases Ladies', Misses' and Children's plain and fancy STRAWS.
NEAPOLITAN HATS, Hair do.—Florence do., Pedal and Canton Bloomers—Canton May Queen Hats—Belvedere—Leghorn Hats—Dunstable do.—And every variety of STRAWS to be found in the City. Latest Shapes and Styles at very low prices.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN PRICES.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
1,000 Cartons of every variety and style, Fancy Spring Hat Ribbons—Plain Cord edge do. Also, all colors in the narrow widths for trimming.
Full stock of BONNET SILKS—VELVET RIBBONS—LINING SILKS.
A choice selection of FRENCH FLOWERS.
RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES.
An invoice of particularly cheap FANCY FANS, BONNET FRAMES, BLONDES, &c., now opening.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
1,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 4s. each.
2,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 4 yards long, 5s. to 20s. each.
2,100 yards JAPANESE CURTAIN MUSLIN, 2 yards wide, 2s. a yard, very cheap.
500 pairs LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS, $3 to $10 a pair.
10,000 yards MUSLIN DRAPERY, from 1s. to 3s. a yard.
Muslins, Cambrics; Swiss, Book, Nainsooks and Jaconet Muslins, every quality.
Finest stock of Fine Flannels in the City.
Full stock of TOWELS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, LINENS, HUCKS, CRASHES, &c., at the lowest prices.

R. H. MACY
is now opening his usual Spring assortment of LADIES' MADE-UP UNDER-CLOTHING, made in the best manner. ORDERS EXECUTED at short notice.
Best CLASP CORSETS, HOOPED SKIRTS, TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
From Auction and otherwise,
1,000 dozen LADIES' FULL, REGULAR MADE, WHITE COTTON HOSE, 2s. a pair—usual price 2s. 6d.
Full assortment of superior make of Ladies', Misses and Gents' Hosiery.
The cheapest line of EMB. LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES in the City.
NOW OPENING, MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS, &c., in great variety.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
His usual Spring assortment of
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the best manner.

R. H. MACY'S
Stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, THREAD, COMBS, &c., is now complete.

R. H. MACY
is now opening a fresh importation of his SUPERIOR PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, Spring Colors, 63 cents.

R. H. MACY
is now opening,
FROM AUCTION,
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s.
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s. 6d.
3,100 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 3s.
3,150 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 4s.
FULL LINE FINEST FRENCH COLLARS, SETS, POINTE LACE DO., THREAD VEILS, INFANTS' ROBES, INFANTS' WAISTS, NEEDLEWORK TRIMMINGS, &c.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

SPECIAL SALE.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
I have just purchased the entire balance of an importer's stock of BLACK SILKS, for cash, at a large discount, and will offer on MONDAY some SPECIAL BARGAINS. We have all widths, from 22 to 36 inches wide, from 62½ cents up.
LADIES will please note the above, and call before purchasing elsewhere. W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, (near Houston-st.)

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SMITH
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BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
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ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 7th of May.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 28 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BO[illegible] Box No. 220 O., Boston, Mass.